WANTS 1 CENT WORD ISSUE
The Colonist

The Daily Colonist.

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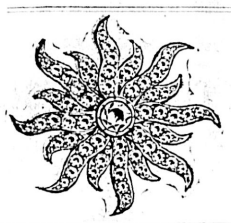
VOL. LXXIX.--NO. 148 VICTORIA, B. C., WEDNESDAY JUNE 8 1898 FORTY-FIRST YEAR

DIAMONDS..... And Fine Jewelry



We have now in stock some very beautiful Diamond Crescent and Star Pendants, Brooches and Hair Ornaments, also a very large stock of Unset Stones from which we can make anything required at the most reasonable prices.

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JOLLY GOOD LARK

Defeating water works by-law. Now they CAN'T expect us to drink water.

The Chicago corner in wheat is broken—to meet it we make a cut in flour for this week.

Hungarian Hudson's Bay . . . $1.80
Hungarian Alberta 1.65
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SAVE YOUR MONEY

Or a considerable portion of it by buying your outfit for the Klondike at E. J. Saunders & Co's

Thirty Years' Experience

Enables us to handle just exactly the line of supplies that Klondikers need. No where in the city or elsewhere can you obtain the same grade of goods for the same money as at our store. We have experienced packers, and supply all papers necessary to put your outfits through the customs free of cost to you. That's some inducement to buy of us, isn't it?

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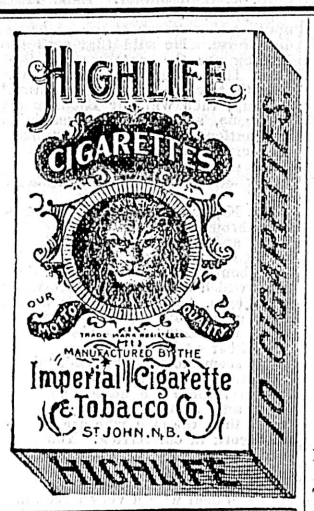

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AUCTION
Beautiful and Prominent Building Lots,
Wednesday, June 15th, 11 a.m.
I will sell at my rooms, No. 15 Yates street, the following splendid building lots, the property of Canon Paddon, in Victoria City:
First—That portion of section 3, Berkley farm, comprising one acre, more or less, having a frontage on Dallas Road, Beacon Hill Park and Olympian avenue, which is subdivided into 6 lots, and will be offered en block or in lots as purchasers may desire.
Second—That portion of section 4, Berkley farm, 60x150 on Battery street, adjoining the residence of Mr. C. E. Renouf.
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All these lots are near the tram line and most desirable for residential purposes, beautifully situated, magnificent view, and fine alluvial soil.
For particulars of title, etc., apply to Yates & Jay, 22 Bastion street, or
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CARLOAD of Klondike horses for sale at Victoria Transfer Co.'s Stables, Broughton street. ja27

...UNRESERVED AUCTION...
At Salesrooms, 77, 79 and 81, Douglas St., near Yates, on
Wednesday, June 8, at 2 P.M.
FURNITURE and PIANO
Rattan Tables and Chairs, Upholstered Chairs, Lounge, Bed Sets, Mattrasses, Wanzer Sewing Machine, Extension Table and Chairs, Carpets, Crockery, Glassware, Curtains, 2 Baby Buggies, etc.
WM. T. HARDAKER, Auctioneer.

ICE CREAM
HENRY CLAY
Of the Metropolitan Lunch and Tea Rooms, is now running Ice Cream and Ice Cream Soda (all flavors), having just imported the finest Fountain on the Coast. Special attention paid to ordered work for picnic and boating parties. 139 FORT STREET

WALL PAPER—To suit the Queen's taste, and the poor man's pocket-book. In beautiful designs at 117 Fort street. m24

DO YOU want first class hay, come and see ours. Milk, goat, truck and lumber wagon for sale. Hartman & Co., 72 Yates street. m27

PRACTICE AT SANTIAGO

American Fleet Bombard for Several Hours Under Cover of Heavy Fog.

Batteries at Harbor Entrance Again Reported Demolished and Many Spaniards Killed.

None of the Ships Damaged and no Casualties on the Invaders' Side.

On Board Associated Press Boat Dandy, off Santiago, Monday noon, via Kingston, Jamaica, Tuesday, June 7.—The American fleet this morning engaged the Spanish batteries defending the entrance to the harbor of Santiago de Cuba and after a three hours' bombardment silenced nearly all the forts, destroying several earthworks and rendered the Estrella and Cayo batteries, the two principal fortifications, useless. The fleet formed in double column six miles off Morro Castle at six o'clock in the morning and steamed slowly 3,000 yards off shore, the Brooklyn leading, followed by the Marblehead, Texas and Massachusetts, and turned westward. The second line, the New York leading, with the New Orleans, Yankee, Iowa and Oregon, turned eastward, the Vixen and Swanee were far out on the left flank watching the riflemen on the shore; the Dolphin and Porter did similar duty on the right flank.

The line headed by the New York attacked the new earthworks near Morro Castle. The Brooklyn column took up a position opposite the Estrella and Catalina batteries and the new earthworks along the shore. The Spanish batteries remained silent. It is doubtful whether the Spanish were able to determine the character of the movement owing to the dense fog and heavy rain which prevailed.

Sudenly the Iowa fired a 12-inch shell which struck the base of the Estrella battery and tore up the works. Instantly firing began from both Rear Admiral Sampson's and Commodore Schley's column, and a torrent of shells from the ships fell upon the Spanish works. The Spaniards replied promptly but their artillery was of a very poor quality and most of their shots were wide. Smoke settled around the ships in dense columns, rendering accurate aiming difficult. There was no manoeuvring, the ships remaining at their original stations and firing steadily. The squadron were so close in shore that it was difficult for the American gunners to reach the batteries on the hill, but their firing was excellent.

Previous to the bombardment orders were issued to prevent firing on Morro Castle, as the American admiral had been informed that Lieutenant Hobson and the other prisoners of the Merrimac were confined there. In spite of this, however, several stray shots damaged Morro Castle somewhat. Commodore Schley's line moved closer in shore, firing at shorter range. The Brooklyn and Texas caused havoc among the Spanish shore batteries, quickly silencing them.

While the larger ships were engaging the heavy batteries the Swanee and the Vixon closed with the smaller inshore battery opposite them, raining rapid fire shots upon it and quickly placing the battery out of the fight. The Brooklyn closed to eight hundred, and then the destruction caused by her guns and those of the Marblehead and Texas was really awful. In a few minutes the woodwork of the Estrella fort was burning and the battery was silenced, firing no more during the engagement.

Eastward the New Orleans silenced the Cayo batteries in quick order and then shelled the earthworks located higher up.

Later on, the practice was not so accurate, owing to the elevation of the guns. Many of the shells, however, landed and the Spanish gunners retired. Shortly after 9 o'clock the firing ceased, the warships turning in order to permit the use of their port batteries. The firing then became a long reverberating clash of thunder and the shells raked the Spanish batteries with terrible effect. Fire broke out in the Catalina fort and silenced the Spanish guns there. The firing of the fleet continued until ten o'clock when the Spanish fire ceased entirely and Rear Admiral Sampson hoisted the "cease firing" signal.

Generally the fire of the fleet was very destructive. Many of the earthworks were knocked to pieces and the Estrella and Catalina fortifications were so damaged that it is questionable whether they will ever be able to renew any effective work during the war. After the fleet had retired the Spaniards returned to their guns and sent twelve shells after the fleet, but no one was injured. One large shell fell close to the collier Justinian. Throughout the engagement no American ship was hit and no American was injured. If the Spanish stuck to their guns, and all evidence is to the contrary, their loss must have been heavy.

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, biliousness or constipation you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable, small and easy to take. Don't forget this. *

ELECTRIC BELTS
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BOWES' DRUG STORE
100 Government Street, near Yates St.

PAINT YOUR BUGGY with Mellor's Carriage Paint, 85c. Send for colors. Mellor's Bath Tub Enamel, 65c.; floor paints, $1.50 a gallon. J. W. Mellor, Fort street. ap 9

IF YOUR HOUSE requires paint the best is cheapest. Mellor's Pure Mixed Paint speaks for itself, $1.50 per gallon. J. W. Mellor, Fort street. ap 7

POTATOES—Potatoes, we have the best in town at 75 cents per sack. Onions, 12 lbs for 25 cents. Feed your poult ground bone. Sylvester Feed Co. Ltd., City Market. je8

THE SANTIAGO OPERATIONS.

Admiral Colomb on the Peculiar Policy of the United States Naval Commanders.

London, June 7.—Admiral Sir John Colomb writes the following to a morning paper in refernce to the situation at Santiago de Cuba: "I am inclined to think that for the purpose of blockading egress of a hostile war squadron this operation of the sinking of the Merrimac is a unique idea, though the blocking up of the enemy's harbor by sinking ships at the entrance is now new. What may be noted, however, with advantage, is that the peculiar policy of Admiral Sampson is not the policy of the great admirals, especially of Lord Nelson, which was to tempt a blockaded fleet to put to sea in order that it might be fallen upon and destroyed; for when this is done the blockading fleet is relieved to carry out other duties.

"Sampson wants every ship that can be spared, and if the Spanish ships are really blockaded in much of his blockading force may be detached. Still, our policy in a like case would be not to block the channel and only have left a squadron off Santiago large enough to make a fair fight should Cervera determine to try his fortunes. Nevertheless Admiral Sampson's action confirms what naval men and students in naval history have always insisted upon—the entry of warships into the ports of an enemy is no more likely to be the practice of steamers than of sailing ships. All through this war, however, what was expected by the advanced school of naval thinkers, and things upon which indeed much of our own policy has been founded, has been conspicuous by its absence. Admiral Sampson never used his torpedo boats as it was expected they would be used. He never sent one of them into a Cuban port by night to destroy ships such as might have been found at Santiago. It is plain that if a 3,000 ton ship could run into a narrow harbor in the channel at night little torpedo boats might have swarmed right through and into the inner harbors. What caused the expectations of these advanced naval thinkers to be disappointed cannot yet be known, but unless things alter before the war is over we shall be found reconsidering our policy in this regard.

"The officers and men of the Merrimac clearly acted with the greatest gallantry and, quite possibly, Admiral Cervera's recognition of it may be a step towards peace. But I do not understand about Naval Constructor Hobson. Whoever commanded the ship must have had great experience in pilotage. A naval architect has none. All the work done was in a special sense that of a naval officer pure and simple, and I cannot understand anyone else being chosen."

DOMINION NEWS NOTES.

Methodists Ask a Million—British and Foreign Emigration to Canada—Gananoque Works Burned.

The Congregational Union of Ontario and Quebec opens at Toronto this morning. The home and foreign missionary societies will each report a surplus. Rev. Wm. McIntosh, of Ottawa, will be chairman and Rev. Morgan Wood, of Toronto, will give the address of welcome The meetings of the union will be held in Bond Street church, and in recognition of the presence of numerous American visitors, the church will be draped with United States as well as British flags.

At the Bay of Quinte Methodist conference on Monday Judge Dean urged that steps be taken to raise a million dollars among the Methodists of Canada to mark the opening of the twientieth century.

Part of the buildings of the D. P. Jones Manufacturing Company, of Gananoque, was burned on Monday night. The premises and machinery were insured for $3,000.

Official announcements of the C.W.A. Dominion racing board include the following: The suspension of the following riders expires June 8, 1898—A. McLeod, T. B. McCarthy, A. Boake, L. Loughead, F. Dunbar, E. Cooper. C. E. Schawl, Vancouver, B. C., is transferred to the professional class.

The Toronto lacrosse team was beaten by the Shamrocks in five straight games in the opening championship match at Montreal on Saturday.

A despatch to the Winnipeg Free Press from Wardner, B. C., says that Edward Bawln, a resident of Winnipeg, is dead at Wardner from the effects of a blow on the temple given by a half-breed named Phillips.

A bill has been introduced in the Commons giving mill-owners another year's grace to make provision for the disposal of mill refuse other than by dumping it into rivers. This is the third extension. The mill owners promise by next year to establish a plan to manufacture pyroligneous acid from sawdust.

The ore shipments from Rossland for the seven days from May 28 to June 4, inclusive, were as follows: War Eagle, 1,280; Centre Star, 30; Iron Mask, 65; total, 1,375 tons. The shipments were to Nelson 105 tons and to Trail 1,270 tons. The shipments from the camp since January 1st aggregate 16,576 tons.

A special cable to the Toronto Evening Telegram from London says that for the month of May the returns of emigration to Canada from British ports were: English, 1,514; Irish, 81; Scotch, 288; foreign, 1,019. The totals for the five months of the present year are, English, 5,769; Irish, 301; Scotch, 701, and foreign, 3,540.

FAST ATLANTIC FIZZLE

Peterson Scheme Completely Collapses After Two Years Lost in Attempts to Find Money.

Contractors in Position to Block the Way for More Than Another Year.

Heavy Promotion Fees an Obstacle to Capital Taking Up the Enterprise.

Montreal, June 7.—A Star special cable from London says: The Messrs. Peterson have failed to satisfy the Canadian government, as they undertook to do before May 31, of the completion of the underwriting of $6,250,000 of capital in the new company. This failure causes to lapse the supplementary contract by which the government extended the time for building and made other concessions.

The general outside idea is that this lapse of the supplementary contract frees the government's hands. On the contrary Mr. Peterson now falls back on his original contract. Unless he is bought out, no fresh steps to carry out the service can be taken until he absolutely fails to place two steamers on the route in July, 1899, though everyone realizes that it will be physically impossible to build the steamers in time.

Mr. Peterson approached Sir William Van Horne here, but I understand he has received no encouragement. If the C.P.R. had intended to touch the project it would have done so before the supplementary contract became necessary. It would moreover have avoided the heavy promotion fees reported to be attached to the Peterson scheme.

MINING BOOMS TRADE.

General Manager of Bank of Montreal on Effects of Kootenay and Yukon Operations.

Montreal, June 7.—(Special.)—At the annual meeting of the Bank of Montreal held here yesterday General Manager Clouston, speaking with reference to trade conditions in Canada, said:

"In the Territories, ranchers have received highly remunerative prices for cattle and horses, and with additional markets opening up in the mining districts they have every reason to feel hopeful.

"In British Columbia there has been a great impetus to trade, by the migration to the gold fields of the Yukon, and in the Kootenay mines are gradually passing from the chrysalis stage into one of actual development and production."

LETTER STEALING CASE.

Spanish Officials Arrested in Montreal at the Instance of Accused Detectives.

Montreal, June 7.—Messrs. Carranza and Dubosc, late of the Spanish legation at Washington, were arrested yesterday afternoon on a capias taken out at the instance of Detective Kellert, who charged that they were about to leave the country and that he would not be able to obtain satisfaction in his suit for $25,000 damages for false arrest, which he is taking against them. Kellert, it will be remembered, was acquitted on a charge of stealing Lieut. Carranza's letter, the publication of which, made at Washington, created such a sensation. The accused were brought before a judge and bail was given at $1,000 for their appearance in court. An attempt will be made to quash the capias. Seizure before judgment has also been placed in the hands of the Bank of Montreal on the Spanish bank account.

TRANSPORTS AT HONOLULU.

Troops for the Philippines Have Completed the First Stage of Their Journey.

San Francisco, June 7.—The steamer Belgic arrived from the Orient via Honolulu to-day. The Belgic reports sighting the first fleet of the transports which left this city May 25, about 150 miles east of Honolulu. The Belgic sailed from Honoullu on June 1st. The Charleston had arrived at Honolulu two days before and had recoaled at the time of the departure of the Belgic. Preparations were being made at Honolulu for ther ceeption of the troops which were expected to arrive on the day the Belgic left. The town was decorated and a procession was to be given the men of the troopships.

The Montreal harbor loan again provoked a lively discussion in the Commons on Monday. Mr. Tarte made a vigorous attack on certain shipowners for their dog in the manger policy.

"And you an enemy has spiked all your cannon?" asked the commanding officer.

"Worse than that, sir," replied the division chief. "Our bicycle tires are all tacked."—Brooklyn Life.

ATHLETE AND SWEET CAPORAL
10 CENTS PER PACKET.
CIGARETTES
H. L. SALMON'S, LEADING TOBACCONIST
Salmon Block, Victoria, B.C.

A husband and wife don't always agree
Except on the merits of Blue Ribbon Tea.

NEWS OF THE CAPITAL

Proposal for Facilitating Plebiscite in Case Franchise Bill Fails to Pass.

Mr. Sifton's Big Overdraft Discussed and Further Information Ordered.

Yukon Guidebook Monopoly Deal Criticised—Movement Against Spanish Official.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, June 7—Sir Mackenzie Bowell announced in the senate to-day that until the lower house decides what it is going to do about the amendment made to the franchise bill by the senate the third reading of the plebiscite bill will be postponed. If the Commons refuses to pass the franchise bill as amended he would, on the third reading of the plebiscite bill, propose an amendment that the vote on the plebiscite be taken upon the provincial lists without reference to the franchise bill. The bill was passed through committee without amendment.

The cruelties and ill-treatment to which the workmen on the Crow's Nest Pass railway are subject led to an animated discussion in the Commons to-day. Mr. Ross Robertson was very bitter against the Canadian Pacific for their "policy of plunder." He wanted to see the directors brought to the bar of parliament. Sir Wilfrid Laurier promised that the government would go into the matter after the session. If the deputy minister of justice had been derelict in his duty the government would call him to account. No official of the government could escape responsibility.

It transpired to-day that Mr. Sifton exceeded the immigration appropriation this year by $69,000. He was not successful in getting the item through, but ordered to produce full information.

The arrangement with Dan Rose for the publication of Ogilvie's Yukon guide book was severely criticized by the opposition. Mr. Robertson said the book only cost the publisher thirteen cents.

Reports from England state that Mr. Peterson has absolutely failed to raise the necessary capital for the fast line. Mr. Davin queried Sir Wilfrid Laurier about the matter to-night, but he said the government had no information.

The government proposes to allow the members fifteen days' absence for the session.

A communication has been received from the home government regarding the deportation of Senor Carranza from Canada, but Premier Laurier declines to give any information. It is expected drastic measures will be taken against the Spaniard shortly.

ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMITTEE.

An Ambitious Scheme Placed Before the Joiners of the Empire.

London, June 7.—The Chronicle prints a preliminary list of members of an Anglo-American committee," the declared object of which is to promote better relations between Great Britain and the United States. The committee does not aim at a treaty or other bond of alliance; it aspires only, in the words of the Right Hon. Jas. Bryce, to "a constant cordial co-operation." It excludes from its sphere of operations anything directly concerning the present war and does not intend to make any kind of public demonstration. The idea of the promoters is to enroll 10,000 representative men and women in Great Britain. More than a hundred have already signified their intention to join the committee, including the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, the Duke of Fife, the Earl of Jersey, Earl Grey, the Bishops of London, Durham, Winchester, Chester, Hereford, Liverpool, Manchester, Worcester, Ripon and Peterboro; Viscount Peel, Lords Brassey, Farrer, Lister, Welby and Charles Beresford, and Commoners Asquith, Bryce, Mowbray, Northcote, H. M. Stanley, Sir Frederick Pollock, Dr. Broadbent, Prince of Wales' physician; Lewis Morris, Sir Walter Besant, Ian MacLaren, Anthony Hope, Conan Doyle, Rudyard Kipling, and a number of leading non-conformist clergymen.

Miss Gambrel—Isn't it funny? Lucy and I are always forgetting our ages.
Visitor—You ought to put them down.
Miss Gambrel (absent-mindedly)—Yes, we did cut them down several times, and probably that's the reason we forget them.—Judge.

Allan Cameron, D. F. A. of the C. P. R., was a passenger from Vancouver last evening.

Mrs. A. Postill and children, of Vernon, are at the Oriental.

Tennis and Boating Flannels—Pants $1.25, 1.50, 2.00. Jackets, $1.25, 1.75 3.00. B. Williams & Co.

SHORT DESPATCHES.

Rioting in Belfast—Hardware Failure—Paris Poor in Luck—China Mail Service.

Further supplementary estimates presented in the Commons last night call for $68,500, of which $20,000 is for expenses of the commission between the United States and Great Britain.

Letang, Letang & Co., hardware dealers, Montreal, have made a judicial abandonment of their property on demand of H. H. Hutchinson. The liabilities are about $240,000 altogether.

The trial of Joseph O'Meara, a well known lacrosse player, for manslaughter in connection with the death of Dennis Clifford, began at Montreal yesterday.

At the annual convention of the Royal True Blue Association of Canada at Brantford yesterday, about a hundred delegates attended. The grand master referred at length to the death of Dalton McCarthy, and to the proposal for Anglo-Saxon federation, which he warmly approved.

Baron Rothschild, owing to his victory in a race for the Grand Prix de Paris with Le Roi Soliil, at Longchamps on Monday, has given his winnings, 200,000 francs, to the poor of Paris.

There was rioting in Belfast Monday, but yesterday all was quiet, and the troops were withdrawn. During the rioting 103 policemen were injured and over 100 civilians were treated at the hospitals.

Martin Thorne, convicted in New York last December and sentenced to die in the electric chair at Sing Sing for the murder of William Guldensuppe, the bath rubber, will have to suffer the death penalty.

George Dixon, the hardy colored boxer, gained a well earned decision over Eddie Santery of Chicago on Monday. They fought twenty very clean and scientific rounds and Santery proved himself to be a clever ring general. Both were comparatively fresh when the 20th round broke up.

The financial secretary of the treasury, Mr. R. W. Hanbury, in the Imperial Commons, said that the government do not think a large expenditure for the purpose of establishing a weekly mail service to China via Canada would be warranted.

According to advices from Cadiz the preparation for active service of the Spanish cruisers Carlos V., the battleship Pelayo and auxiliary cruisers Parlota and Rapido is proceeding slowly and these vessels are not yet nearly ready to proceed to sea.

From all indications the cable between Hayti and Cuba has not worked since Monday at midnight. It is possibly cut.

TARTAR AND ATHENIAN.

Overtures of United States Government for the C. P. R. Steamships.

The Vancouver News-Advertiser of yesterday says:

The exorbitant prices asked by United States steamship owners and companies for their vessels have made the United States government turn its attention to Canadian vessels to act as transports for the conveyance of troops to the Philippine Islands. The two C. P. R. liners, the Tartar and Athenian, are now being sought after by the Washington government. Capt. W. W. Robinson, assistant quartermaster of the United States army, was in the city on Saturday conferring with the C. P. R. officials with reference to the chartering of the big steamships for the United States government. He met the Tartar on her arrival in Victoria from the north, and at the same time was given a chance to look over the Athenian, which reached that port, bound north, on Friday.

At Vancouver it is reported that Capt. Robinson met Mr. J. D. Townley, assistant superintendent of the C. P. R. here, and made the formal offer to charter both steamers. To local reporters Mr. Townley is very reticent, but is reported to have made the following statement to a Seattle reporter:

"The United States government wants to charter our two steamships, but we prefer to sell them outright. Capt. Robinson inspected both vessels and says they would exactly suit the government, their object being to use them in transporting troops to Manila. There is some objection, I believe, being made to the purchase of Canadian vessels for such a purpose, but it will not interfere with the sale of the steamships if we decide to let them go. Capt. Robinson is in direct communication with Washington, and in a few days will know whether the deal is to be put through. If our terms are accepted the boats will be sold. They have lately been on the Alaska run, which, owing to the falling off in travel, has been anything but lucrative to us."

Commander Pybus, of the steamship Tartar, when seen by a News-Advertiser reporter on Monday, confirmed this statement. From other reliable sources is learned that the deal is almost sure to go through, and that the vessels will be sold and not chartered. The company, however, has put a high price on the boats, knowing the scarcity of suitable vessels on the other side. The steamships are well adapted for the work of transporting large bodies of troops. The Tartar's gross tonnage is 4,425, length 376 feet, breadth of beam, 47 feet, depth 33.3 feet, 6 inches. The Athenian has a gross tonnage of 3,882; length, 365 feet, breadth, 45½, with a depth of 29 feet. Both vessels have a 15 to 16 knot speed and have broken the Klondike record run from both Vancouver and Victoria.

CHESS MASTERS.

Results of the Fifth Round of the International Tourney.

Vienna, June 7.—To-day the fifth round of the international chess tournament was played at the Vienna Chess club. In the afternoon sittings all the games were finished. Both Pillsbury and Schlechter were beaten, while the other two Americans, Steinitz and Baird, registered draws. The results ware as follows: Showalter was beaten by Mario; Blackburn drew with Steinitz; Pillsbury lost to Mariczy; Janowski fell a prey to Halprino's tactics; Schiffers beat Schwartz. The games between Tarrasch and Lipke; Alspen and Caro; Walbrodt and Baird, and Schletchter and Tschigorin, all ended in draws; while Burn defeated Trenchard.

J. E. Macrae, of Dodwell, Carlill & Co., and Mrs. Macrae, were passengers from Tacoma yesterday.

—THE—
Hickman Tye Hardware
CO., LIMITED. ESTABLISHED 1858
32 and 34 Yates Street. VICTORIA, B.C.
Importers of
Iron, Steel, Hardware and Cutlery
Headquarters for Klondike supplies. Victoria is the cheapest place to outfit.
MINING AND MILLING... SUPPLIES A SPECIALTY.
Prices quoted on application. All custom house papers made free of charge.

LANDING STORY DENIED

First Detachment of United States Army Left Tampa Only Yesterday.

Sampson Working on His Own Hook and no Official Report of His Operations.

Washington, June 7.—Starting out with a strong belief that there had been nothing in the nature of a serious engagement between Sampson's forces and the Spanish defences at Santiago de Cuba, the navy department official as the day wore on and the full and detailed reports of the Associated Press from its correspondents with the fleet began to flow in, were compelled to modify their view, and when the day closed, they were about ready to admit that though there was but little official information on the subject, it was evident Sampson had made a strong attack upon the Spanish forces.

The one point upon which they maintained their confidence was that no troops had been landed. They were prepared to admit that Sampson might be clearing the way with his big guns for the landing of the troops, or that possibly some marines had been landed temporarily, but that army forces had been put ashore they would not admit, for the reason that no information had reached the war department of the actual departure of the soldiers from any of the Gulf ports. It is not denied, however, that every effort is being made to put the troops into Cuba at the earliest possible moment, and it is believed that though no official advices to that effect are at hand, troops have actually been embarking at Tampa to-day and may get away to-night.

The reason for this belief is found in the admission by officials that the troops have been under orders to embark for some time past. The difficulty that presented itself was the absence of absolutely necessary supplies which in most cases were stored away in some of the thousands of freight cars which blocked the railroad tracks for ten miles out of Tampa. The orders that went forward yesterday were of a character to cause a speedy breaking of the deadlock and if the troops now have the supplies, which is believed to be the case, there is no reason why they should not sail at once for Santiago de Cuba.

By the newspaper reports of the breach Sampson has made in the coast defences there, there is every reason to believe little difficulty will be found in the actual embarkation of the troops, particularly if the marines are already ashore to guard the landing. A suspicion is entertained in some quarters that Sampson was hastened in his movements at Santiago by the news of the intended departure of the troops from Tampa and made this attack in order that the navy might have the honor of effecting the first occupation of Cuban soil.

It is likely that the first troops of the regular army to take up a position ashore will be the engineers' battalion although they are so badly hampered by the heavy siege guns they carry that they must be greatly delayed in making a landing. These guns, by the way, have given infinite trouble, for the transports that were hastily chartered were so lightly constructed as to require a great deal of strengthening before the great mass of steel could be safely placed on them.

The extent of Sampson's attack on the Santiago defences has brought out one fact very clearly, namely, that he has practically unlimited power as to the time and character of an attack and that he is unhampered by restrictions from Washington. The exact nature of his orders has never been made public, but a naval official in a position to know what they are said that Sampson has greater power conferred upon him than ever had been given to any commander-in-chief. In the present case the authorities have laid down the general ends to be attained in Cuba and Porto Rico and the war board has supplemented this with every bit of information which could assist the commander-in-chief. But beyond this Admiral Sampson's authority is practically without limit. Under these circumstances the naval authorities have no means of knowing when a battle is to be expected of what the line of action is to be.

The cruiser Buffalo, late the Nictheroy, of the Brazilian navy, arrived in Hampton Roads to-day, directly from Brazil. The vesel, it is learned, is not yet actually on the naval list. She has been acquired subject to certain conditions that doubtless will be strictly fulfilled by the Brazilian government, but which have not been as yet. They are that the ship must be handed over in good condition as to hull and machinery.

TUESDAY'S BALL GAMES.

At Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 6; Cleveland, 5.

At Washington—Washington, 2; Pittsburg, 3.

At Philadelphia—St. Louis, 6; Philadelphia, 1.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 14; Louisville, 3.

At Boston—Boston, 9; Cincannati, 3.

At New York—Chicago, 3; New York 0.

MR. S. PERRY MILLS.

To the Editor: If not too late to enter the competition for the best description of Mr. S. Perry Mills, as a would-be legislator, I would suggest the term "straddler"; a name used by our American cousins to describe a politician who tries to keep both sides of the fence.

"TRILBY."

THE ASSAULT CASE.

To the Editor: In last evening's Times' report of the Ruthven v. Schultz assault case, Mr. C. E. Jones deposed that Mr. Schultz made use of a certain obscene expression. I desire to point out as counsel for Mr. Schultz that Mr. Jones' evidence on this particular point was flatly contradicted by Mr. Griffiths and Mr. Speed (Ruthven's own witnesses) and also by Mr. Stelly and Mr. Schultz. J. A. Aikman.

S. M. Robins, superintendent of the New Vancouver Coal Co., is at the Driard.

Capt. J. G. Cox and Richard Hall returned yesterday from Ottawa.

MR. KIPLING ON THE BOERS.

His Quaint View of Why They Want Their Independence.

(London Mail.)

By virtue of his recent visit to South Africa Rudyard Kipling was the honored guest of the Anglo-African Writers' Club, at their dinner. Rider Haggard, who presided, introduced his brother novelist in a speech of graceful and candid praise. He said that such men as Kipling are the watchmen of the Empire. If we are plunged into war, then it is that we shall see the advantage of Kipling; then will our Kiplings give us backbone, and excite the patriotism of the nation. "He has communed with the very spirit of our race; in future his name will be one of the few inscribed in living letters on the books of his generation."

Mr. Kipling, who is a modest man, hurried through a few words of acknowledgment and depreciation, and then plunged into the heart of his speech. It was all about South Africa, and the problems which offered there. He went with open eyes, and he gave his hearers, as men who know more about it than he does, the result of his observations and the effect of his views.

"It seems to me," he said, "that of all the strong men who are building up our Empire, there are none who need our help and sympathy and understanding more than the men who are carrying out our work in our Africa. You must take my thoughts as the disconnected maunderings of a casual traveller—but here they are. It seems to me that those men have to deal with a very large amount of primitive and agricultural simplicity, which simplicity objects to all things which we understand as the elementary rudiments of civilization.

"It objected to the simplest precautions against the spread of disease among sheep. That was iniquitous. It objected emphatically to all measures for the suppression of rinderpest. That was wicked. It objected more or less to everything which would develop the country—to railways, and to roads (!) of all kinds. That was——"

What it was posterity will never know. The meeting attached a capital "R" to the "roads," and an entirely different spelling, and burst into a shout of laughter. Mr. Kipling's moralization was drowned.

"It objected also," Mr. Kipling continued, "to little things like compulsory education and compulsory inoculation, and it founded a political party to give effect to its views. That party I found to be the most real, lively and aggressive thing in our Africa as I saw it. I saw nothing more pathetic than the programme of progress laid down, unless it was the howl of protest with which that very modest programme was greeted. There, it seemed to me, was the difficulty on the very threshold of a new land.

"Behind that State was another, and in it was a city armed to the teeth, a city divorced from all considerations of business, a city rotten through and through, with every old, worn-out effete notion of Continental policy and Continental hush-money, and the like—hopelessly inept and crippled, except for the efforts of energetic men in its midst. We created that State. We are responsible for it. We made it; we financed it; we supplied it with men.

"I have never seen white men squashed before, but I saw them there. Boers were riding through the streets, armed to the teeth. It was a peculiarly sickening sight. There sticks in my memory one dinner in Johannesburg, given to me by white men who daren't speak their minds because they were spied out. I was chucked back into the methods of 300 years ago, to see how I liked it—and I didn't."

Mr. Kipling went on to explain that when one has been Lord God Almighty over ten square miles of earth, it is not pleasant to be bustled by white men, who say, "What's on your farm, and what's underneath it, and what will you take for it?"

"Upon my word," said he, "you cannot blame them for hating the white man. The land belongs to them. But unfortunately no man and no race can keep a land he cannot develop. Sooner or later the energetic man comes and offers a mortgage. Presently the mortgage is foreclosed; and then the first owner calls heaven and earth to witness that his successor is a liar, and a swindler, and a thief. So we must be careful. We are the elder brother among the nations. We cannot afford to do the things that others do. If we are impatient, hot-headed, and whack people on the head, there is a sort of feeling in the world that, being the elder brother, it is very wicked of us.

"It seems to me that it is our duty to be infinitely patient, because the game we are playing is a winning game. The more energetic race is coming down chock-a-block on the weaker. The weaker race is being turned under, and that is never a pleasant operation for those who are turned. Our business, it seems to me, is to teach them, by example and by precept, how to develop the country. It is no use getting angry. Our people have to live with them. The colonials and the Dutch are married and intermarried until you can hardly tell where one leaves off and the other begins. There is a dream of a Dutch republic, and it seems to me that there is room enough in the land for both—always under the ideals of the white. There is no romance about it. It is a plain business of 'sit down and work'"—and Mr. Kipling suggested more railways and more towns as a means of putting life into the sterile land.

Speaking again of the Transvaal, he said we had let the thing go on, much too long. "They consider themselves our masters and our bosses; that is what they believe in the Transvaal to this day. We have allowed them to put back the clock throughout the whole of South Africa, and make a festering sore, whose influence for evil, if the sore were wiped out to-morrow, would last for ten years. It would not be desirable, I think, to claim our rights by force. But when I was there it seemed to me that, misled by various offers of Continental help, it was just possible that they might rise and cause trouble. Then, gentlemen, would be the time to clean the whole thing out.

"We cannot do it now. It is not fair We are the elder brother. But sooner or later, if they are unwise enough to take encouragement from some Continental shindy—then will be the time to scoop them out."

And Mr. Kipling concluded with a characteristic hope to heaven that he had done no mischief by his speech, and another salute for the cheering.

PERSONALS.

Dr. W. W. Walkem, James McGregor and G. A. Huff, members of the legislature, came down on the noon train.

E. M. Bruce, of the London Star and the Morning Leader, is in the city on his way to Dawson. He will go in via St. Michaels.

J. S. Clute, inspector of customs, leaves on Thursday to visit the northern customs stations.

Prof. Wm. P. Stewart, actuary and instructor of agents the world over for the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York, and Richard H. Collier, executive special from the home office of the same company, are at the Driard.

Warman McLean, of Vancouver, is at the Driard.

Frank P. Loftus, U. S. customs officer, came over from Seattle yesterday morning.

PAINT with a GLOSS
Is what one of our customers wanted, a few days ago, for refinishing some chairs. You may want the same.
THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
make paint for all sorts of surfaces, but . . .
ENAMEL PAINT
is best suited for such work. It is the best paint for decorative use. Just the thing for tables, chairs, settees, etc. It is easy to use, and has such a strong lustre that no varnish is needed. Made in fourteen tints.

SOLD BY
Peter McQuade & Son
IMPORTERS OF
Ship Chandlery,
Paints,
Oils,
Varnishes,
Brushes.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
SHERWIN WILLIAMS PAINTS.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

DOMINION.

Geo. Stevens, Pike Lake, B. C.
Jas. Farr, Wanbuno, Ont.
A. Tavelnier, Muskota Lake.
H. Hall, Decatur, Ohio.
S. Robinson, St. Thomas, Ont.
F. Smith, Cincinnati, O.
W. Mooney, Philadelphia.
E. Herald, Seattle.
E. D. Morrow, Los Angeles.
E. S. Arkill, Fort Sesikrk.
S. V. Grey, Fort Selkirk.
M. Piper, Dyea.
R. Martin, Juneau.
A. McPacklin, Wrangel.
C. A. Sperry, Boston.
C. H. Gray, Dyea.
A. Thompson, Boston.
Dr. Davis and wife, U. S. A.
J. H. Wylie, Toronto.
W. Grunolt, New York.
F. Taylor, New York.
P. Thornton, Edinburgh.
J. Higgins, Louisville, Ky.
Mrs. A W Flint, New York.
Mrs. A. D. McLennen, Boston.
Mrs. J. H. Hogan, San Francisco.
A. M. Fulton, Toronto.
R. D. B. Trimmins, Toronto.
J. A. Hayes and wife, Santa Rosa, Cal.
A. J. Hayes, Santa Rosa, Cal.

NEW ENGLAND.

F. Lindsay Dickson, Scotland.
N. Walsh, Vancouver.
W. H. Hayward, Mitchosin.

VICTORIA.

Miss Esmond, New York.
Miss Knott, New York.
Miss Clifton, New York.
Miss Russell, New York.
Saint Maur, New York.
P. W. Turner, New York.
W. H. Tooker, New York.
D. R. Davies, San Francisco.
Miss Helen Henry, San Francisco.
L. McKesick, San Francisco.
C. Thackery, Montreal.
A. F. Mangold, wife and child, Vancouver.
B. W. Wells, London, Eng.
Baron De Tereseyne, Paris, France.
C. A. Lett, Vancouver.

QUEEN'S.

U. Garner, Port Essington.
C. Russell, Port Essington.
A. Rollons, Port Essington.
J. McDonald, Bella Coola.
Mrs. Cunningham, Juneau.
Capt. Allen and wife, Winnipeg.
Miss T. McKibbon, Winnipeg.
Miss A. McKibbon, Winnipeg.
Mr. A. Flasheuse and wife, Paris.
O. K. Olsen, Mexico.
G. Morkll, San Francisco.
L. Strauss, San Francisco.
H. L. David, San Francisco.
A. Spiten, San Francisco.
F. Trark, San Francisco.
B. Herrow, San Francisco.
T. Wessell, San Francisco.
C. Erisson, San Francisco.
R. Terrmor, San Francisco.
A. Cloud, San Francisco.
Wm Richie, San Francisco.
P. Stomilliion, San Francisco.
Mrs. Smith, Fort Wrangel.
Ch. Langley, San Francisco.
J. Barney, San Francisco.
C. Marton, San Francisco.
B. Ogden, San Francisco.
E. Cardbray, San Francisco.
E. Waltor, San Francisco.
Th. Manning, San Francisco.
J. Cotterell, San Francisco.
E. Martin, San Francisco.
P. Christensen, San Francisco.
C. Christensen, San Francisco.
J. McIntosh, San Francisco.
M. O'Keefe, San Francisco.
J. Tunnigan, San Francisco.
Ch. Goddart, San Francisco.
C. O. Johnson, San Francisco.
Ch. James, San Francisco.
J. Kerr, San Francisco.
F. L. Molley, San Francisco.
M. Blood, San Francisco.
A. Miller, San Francisco.
R. Roberts, San Francisco.
J. McHaffle, San Francisco.
E. Edwards, San Francisco.
A. Weinberg, San Francisco.
F. Dowd, Juneau.
H. Collman, San Francisco.
J. Stormer, San Francisco.
J. Gardener, Skagway.
J. Kunz, Skagway.
J. Roesch, Skagway.
J. Peterson, San Francisco.
J. Werton, San Francisco.
H. Wood, San Francisco.
Ch. Butz, San Francisco.
C. McLennan, Wrangel.
Capt. J. Murray, Seattle.

A MEXICAN SUPERSTITION.

The coffin lay in the roadway, in the quaint old Mexican town;
On shrouded mourners and glistening blooms the great blue hills looked down;
The broad bay slept below them, wrapped in a purple haze.
And candles gleamed and incense wreathed in the noontide's steady blaze.

The coffin lay in the roadway; for priest and for rite they stayed;
The pathetic Mexican patience chafes never at times delayed;
And from the great Rock riding, careless and young and bright,
The American lady urged her horse where corkwoods crowned the height.

The coffin lay in the roadway; she neither heeded nor heard;
Her Arab rose to the bar it saw, to the sudden effort spurred,
Leaped clean across the coffin—only flying hoof
Cast some of the votive blossoms to the darkening shades aloof.

The coffin lay in the roadway; the fair girl shivered and shook;
Had she outraged grief, or mocked at woe? With a strange prophetic look,
A senora stood beside her. "Thank God while He gives you breath;
Good fortune will be yours," she said. "You have ridden over death."

Leave the coffin in the roadway; go to your American home,
And wheresoe'er your footsteps tend, honor and joy will come.
You have ridden over death to-day. Lady, give thanks to-night,
Your path will be smooth, your aims be won, your evening calm and bright.
—Lue Vernon, in the Evening Tribune, El Paso.

If you want the best Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil ask for Griffiths' Norwegian Emulsion. It is no more expensive than others, and one bottle is equal in medicinal value to at least two of any other, and it also possesses the additional value of the Iron and Manganese which no other Emulsion possesses, and is the most palatable and easily digested. *

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHAW & DICKINSON,
Flour, Feed, Hay and Grain
Owners Steam Freighter Bonanza
93 JOHNSON ST

VICTORIA BUILDING SOCIETY
The 64th drawing for an appropriation in connection with the above society will be held at Sir William Wallace hall, Broad street, on Saturday, 11th day of June, 1898, at 8 p. m. See that your shares are in good standing. By order
A. St. G. FLINT, Secretary.

CONVENTION
A Convention will be held at
INSTITUTE HALL,
View Street
—on—
Thursday Eve., June 9, 1898
at 8 O'clock
For the purpose of selecting four candidates to contest Victoria City Electoral District in the interests of the present administration.
Admission shall be by membership ticket ONLY, which can be obtained from any member of the executive committee or from the Secretary at the rooms of the Organization, corner of Fort and Broad streets.
All supporters of the Turner Administration are invited to call at the above address and receive admission tickets for the convention.
A. J. McLELLAN, President.
GEO. A. MORPHY, Secretary.

..STRAWBERRY SOCIAL..
The Ladies' Aid Society of the First Presbyterian Church
Will hold a Strawberry Social
ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15TH
IN THE SCHOOLROOM OF THE CHURCH.
Under the patronage of His Honor Lieut-Governor and Mrs. McInnes.
Admission 25 cents.

TENDERS will be received on behalf of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, until 10 a. m. of Monday, the 20th instant, for building one or two coaling scows or lighters as may be required. Plans and specifications may be seen and any further information obtained on application to the carpenter of the yard. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Coaling Lighters" and addressed to the Naval Storekeeper, Esquimalt Yard.
Royal Naval Yard, Esquimalt, 6th June, 1898. je8

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE—If the owner of the grey pony left with Mr. Winters about two years ago does not call and pay the expenses of its keep before the 14th instant it will be sold to cover expenses. je8

COMFORTABLE home for ladies during accouchements or any sickness not infectious, terms moderate. Address Home, Colonist. m26

REMOVAL NOTICE—Richard Daverne, successor to Perry & Daverne, wood dealer, has removed his office to Mr. Bantley's Cigar Store, 155 Fort street. Tel. 97. Wood yard, 89 View street. m13

WHEN in need of help, male and females, insert a 25c. ad. in the Daily Colonist. It will pay you to advertise with us.

THE world's greatest palmist, Lady Zetta, tells your past history, your present, your future, with a correctness that is amazing. This remarkable woman may be consulted on all matters relating to the welfare of the human race. Palmistry is attracting the attention of the civilized world, which has now become a science and a study. A few days only. 59 Pandora street. je5

REMOVAL NOTICE — Frank Porteous, blacksmith, has removed from 107 to 118 Johnson street, opposite his old premises, where he will continue shoeing and also general jobbing. He will be pleased to meet his old customers and new ones. m20

She—Can anything be meaner than for a girl to encourage a man she does not intend to marry?
He—Yes; she might marry him, y'know.
—Harlem Life.

This Season's Suits for Men and Boys Extra Value at W. & J. Wilson.

RALPH GHURTON
AUCTIONEER
70 Douglas St.
Periodical sales of Furniture and General Effects. Owners desiring to sell Furniture, Stock in Trade, Etc., should consult the advertiser. Best possible prices obtained. Prompt Settlements.

POINT COMFORT HOTEL
PLUMPER PASS
Is now open under entirely new management.
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS
This hotel has been thoroughly renovated and promises to be the favorite resort of the season.
Terms on application to the manager

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

SONS OF ENGLAND—Alexandra Lodge, A.O.U.W. Hall, 2nd and 4th Thursday. J. G. Taylor, Secretary. m13

SONS OF ST. GEORGE—2nd and 4th Monday in A.O.U.W. Hall. Englishmen welcome.

C.O.O.F. Dauntless Lodge, 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, at Foresters' Hall. H. Firth, Secretary.

FERNWOOD LODGE—First and 3rd Wednesdays, Odd Fellows' Hall, Spring Ridge. G. E. Wikerson, Secretary. M.U. members cordially invited.

W.O.W. meets 1st and 3rd Fridays in A.O.U. Hall. W. Jackson, clerk.

A.O.F.—Court Vancouver meets 1st and 3rd Mondays. Social Club, 2nd and 4th Mondays at Foresters' Hall, Government street. S. Wilson, Sec'y. a3

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—On the way from Jubilee Hospital a pair of gold rimmed spectacles. Reward at Bowes' drug store, 100 Government street. je8

LOST—A Purse, between Pandora street and the Gorge. Finder kindly return to 38 N. Chatham street and receive $5 reward. m25

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—An excellent American Upright Piano, full size cabinet grand. In first class order. Will be sold cheap as owner is leaving the city. Can be seen at Waitt's piano warerooms. j7

FOR SALE—Six-room cottage on Cameron street for $850; eight-room house on Dallas road, $3,100, on very easy terms to suit the purchaser; 9-room house, connected with sewer, on Fort street, close to business center, a bargain at $2,900; five-room cottage on Sayward avenue, a bargain for $700, payable $100 cash and $8.10 per month, including interest and principal. A. W. More & Co., Real Estate Agents, 86 Government street. je5

MINING SHARES FOR SALE in all the principal mines in British Columbia at lowest quotations. A. W. More & Co., Stock Brokers, 86 Government street. je5

FOR SALE—Six-room cottage, having sewer connection, situate on Fisguard street. Price reduced to $2,000 in order to effect a sale. Lot 60x120. A. W. More & Co., 86 Government street. je5

FOR SALE—A small milk business in the city as a going concern, 3 cows (½ Jersey), 1 yearling, two horses, spring cart, 50 laying hens, milk cans, garden hose and the furniture of 3 rooms. Premises are held at $4 per month and have suitable outbuildings. A city hotel takes all the milk and eggs. Apply to A. St. G. Flint, 18 Broad street. je5

WANTS.

WANTED—Caretaker (man and wife preferred) for furnished house; can have use of vegetable garden. Apply between the hours of 1 and 2 p. m. and 7 and 9 p. m. to J. D. Prentice, Braeside, Rockland avenue. je8

WANTED—Youth to learn clothing pressing. Apply Cutter, J. Piercy & Co. je8

WANTED—Successful canvassers in any line to act as closers, $50.00 per month and expenses. Address Box 679, Montreal. m28

WANTED—Agents for new season, new samples, new plan of engagement. Luke Bros'. Co., Montreal. m28

WANTED Two energetic men; good position to the right party. Apply 38 Broad street. j7

YOUTH required in merchant's office. Apply in own handwriting to "Merchant," Colonist office, Victoria. j7

WANTER—A nursemaid to assist with two children. Apply Mrs. Sharp, Rectory, Esquimalt. j7

AN EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER desires position in bank or mercantile house. Address X Y Z, Colonist office. j7

WANTED—A secretary to a public company; must be an expert accountant and good correspondent; married man preferred. Apply by letter only, Box 200, Victoria.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—Shares in the Victoria Phoenix Brewing Co., War Eagle, Iron Mask, Monte Cristo and Victoria-Texada. A. W. More & Co., Stock Brokers, 86 Government street. je5

ROOMERS WANTED—Two comfortably furnished bedrooms to let. Apply 37 Victoria Crescent. je5

LADY with a great deal of leisure time would like to teach German or French, give piano lessons or occupy herself with children after the kindergarten system a few hours every day. Price no object. Call between 12 and 2 o'clock at 144 Menzies street. je2

WANTED—Pant maker immediately; good wages; steady job. Apply at D. Shanahan's, Wellington, B. C. je2

WANTED—Experienced parlor maid. Apply between the hours of 1 and 2 or 5 and 8. Mrs. Dunsmuir, Craigdarroch.

WANTED—The highest price paid for second-hand clothing, furniture, stoves; also old copper and brass. 60½ Johnson street. j11

WANTED—At 88 Johnson street, ladies' and gentlemen's cast off clothing, boots and shoes. Send card, Booth. m1

TO LET OR LEASE.

FURNISHED HOUSE to let for summer months; 9 rooms; connected with sewer; electric lighted; close to Fort street car line. Apply "House," P. O. Drawer 15. je3

TO LET—6-roomed cottage, rent $5. Apply Oldershaw, Victoria West. m20

TO RENT—Comfortable furnished front rooms, with breakfast if desired; bath; private house. 152 Pandora avenue. m11

TO LET—The dwelling house, wharf, warehouses and lumber yard at the northeast end of Rock Bay bridge, Victoria. Apply G. B. Ordano, Cowichan, or to Drake, Jackson & Helmcken, Victoria, B.C. m15

TO RENT—Stevens' hotel and orchard with hay, fruit and paddock. m18

TO LET—Pleasant room with board. 144 Menzies street. je9

MUSICAL.

BANJO AND GUITAR INSTRUCTION—Modern method of fingering. Studio 54 Five Sisters Block, Fort street. Waldo Mandolins and Banjos, absolutely highest grade. Terms and prices at the studio. ap 8

BATTLE OF MANILA.

Fight Described by Men Who Watched It From the American Ships.

Spaniards Fought Bravely but Could Not Repel the Well Managed Attack.

Hongkong papers received by the Empresse of Japan contain detailed accounts of the defeat of the Spanish fleet at Manila, written by the correspondents who watched the fight from the decks of the American ships.

Referring to the victory achieved by the United States squadron, the China Mail remarks that it was due in a great measure to the splendid marksmanship of the American gunners, it was more particularly by the tact and strategy displayed by Commodore Dewey, who was in command of the fleet. When the ships entered the channel leading to the bay, several shots were fired at them from the batteries at the entrance, but none seemed to take effect. It was late at night when the whole squadron passed safely into the bay of Manila. As the morning sun rose over the city, the Americans were cruising round in front of it. The Manila batteries opened a fusillade on them at a range of about five miles, and the Boston opened fire in return. Commodore Dewey at once gave the order to "cease firing," and thereafter the erratic firing of the town batteries proceeded without interruption. There were no traces of the Spanish fleet at that time, and there appeared to be only a number of British mercantile vessels thereabouts. Proceeding in line ahead to the naval station at Cavite, the United States squadron came across the Spanish vessels lying in from four to five fathoms of water. They were drawn up in line, the wooden hulk Cactilla being moored fore and aft. That was the strongest possible position they could occupy, for they were there supported by the Cavite forts, and the shallow water would not permit the Americans to approach too closely.

The Spanish ships and the forts opened fire on the United States fleet at a range of about six thousand yards, but the shells fell far out of range. Undeterred by the Spanish fusillade, the United States squadron steamed slowly ahead, and when the range had been lessened by about 1,000 yards the flagship Olympia opened fire, and as the Baltimore and the other ships filed past they maintained a steady fire from their six-inch and eight-inch guns. The American ships manoeuvred in line, and sent broadside after broadside into the Spanish fleet, and at about half past seven o'clock, the fire from the Spaniards having been considerably quietened, the order was hoisted to "stop firing." From about half past nine the previous evening till then, the men had been on duty at the guns with no refreshment except a cup of coffee. After a well-earned spell of three hours and a half, the Americans again manned their guns, and renewed the attack on the Spanish ships, but it was not to be for long, for in about an hour and a half after the firing had commenced, the white flag was seen flying at Cavite. The lighter draught vessels and pinnances of the American fleet steamed into Cavite harbor after the surrender, and the wounded men who were left behind in the ships and others picked up out of the water were conveyed to hospitals at Cavite and also to Manila city. The Spaniards had taken away most of their dead, and buried some of them, but next day while parties were searching around the naval arsenal at Cavite their attention was drawn by a dreadful stench to a large heap of putrifying bodies, some of which had been horribly mangled by the American shells.

The Spanish Admiral, Patriocio Montojo y Pasaron, who was very slightly wounded in the action, with his two sons, E. Montojo y Martinez de Valdivielso and P. Montojo y Martinez de Valdivielso, who acted as his aides, fled to the city of Manila.

Notwithstanding the bad gunnery of the Spaniards, there must have been a good many shots in the vigorous cannonade which got pretty near their mark. The aim of the Spaniards' smaller guns was more within range than the guns of heavier calibre. The flagship Olympia was pierced by numerous 7-pound projectiles. Had the firing of the big guns been as accurate, the United States ships, which are not armored vessels, would have fared rather badly. The wardroom of the Olympia was turned into the sick bay, and the chaplain and some others who were on duty there had narrow escapes. They were watching the progress of the fight through a large porthole, when a 7-pound shell, fired at 3,000 yards' range, exploded against the side of the ship. The chaplain received a few scratches. At a range of 2,000 yards this shell would have exploded in the wardroom and done tremendous damage.

Additional particulars were furnished the China Mail by Colonel George Alvin Loud of the governor's staff, State of Michigan, who was on a pleasure trip on the Hugh McCulloch, and who elected to go to Manila to see the fight. He had charge of the powder magazine of the ship, and had a good coign of vantage to witness the engagement. He said that when the fleet left Bolinao the Concord and Boston were sent ahead to reconnoitre in Subic Bay, where it was rumored the Spanish fleet had gone on the previous Monday. The Baltimore was afterwards sent on in front to Subic. All the fleet assembled together at Subic, and at six o'clock the fleet left direct for Manila. The vessels steamed slowly forward to Corregidor Island, dividing the entrance to Manila harbor into two channels. There was a bright moon, but the ships had nearly all passed the forts there without being discovered. No lights were permitted on any of the ships, with the exception of a stern light, to enable the fleet to keep in line. The dull gray color of the ships evidently very effectively concealed them from view. There was perfect stillness on each ship of the fleet; the men were at quarters, and everthing in perfect readiness, as they steamed slowly through the wide channel unnoticed, when a rattling fire from the shore batteries told that the fleet had been sighted. The shots dropped in the vicinity of the Boston and McCulloch. The McCulloch answered with three shots and the Boston also fired several shots. None of the projectiles damaged any of the vessels, and after the little sally of the Boston and McCulloch no further attention was paid to the fire from the forts. The fleet slowly advanced up the bay to Manila, and arrived opposite the city at five o'clock when day was breaking.

It was evident that the Spaniards were unaware of the presence of the United States fleet in the bay, for the cable communication from Marivales on the Luzon shore with the naval station at Cavite had been cut up by the rebels. The Spanish vessel which were lying in line were the Reina Cristina, Castilla, Don Antonio de Ulloa, Don Juan de Austria, Velasco, Isla de Cuba and Isla de Luzon, with a number of small gunboats, and Mr. Loud states that when they were seen the American ships advanced upon them till within 4,000 yards. The Olympia fired the first broadside, and the other ships followed the flagship at four or five ships' lengths, and fired broadsides into the Spanish fleet. Commodore Dewey manoeuvred his fleet in splendid style, steaming his ships slowly across the Spanish line of fire, the guns on each occasion belching forth death and destruction. The American fleet by this manoeuvre were able to maintain a continuous rain of shell on the Spaniards. The cannonade of the Spaniards from the shore and the ships was, however, vigorous. There was no breeze blowing, the smoke from the guns concealed the ships, and it was then difficult to tell how the fight was going.

An incident, says the China Mail, happened during this series of manoeuvres of the American fleet which shows undomitable pluck and heroism on the part of the Spanish Admiral Patricio Montojo y Pasaron. The flagship Reina Cristina having got up steam she advanced out of line to attack the United States flagship Olympia. On the movement being observed, all the guns of the American fleet were signalled to concentrate upon the Spanish flagship, and this signal was obeyed with telling effect before the Reina Cristina had reached anywhere near the Olympia. The Spanish flagship was forced to retire, and as she did so she gave the Olympia a grand opportunity for a raking shot. The Olympia sent a huge eight-inch shell through the stern of the Reina Cristina, raking her the entire length, exploding her boiler. As she drifted helplessly away she was discovered to be on fire. This single shell killed the captain and sixty other men, and altogether this vessel had 140 men killed and as many wounded. The Spanish admiral then transferred his flag to the Castilla, and she was afterwards sunk with a regular storm of shot.

Two torpedo launches which laid in wait off Cavite made a run against the Olympia, but when they got within 800 yards of the flagship the second batteries sent in a perfect hail of 6-pound shells, smashing up the leading launch and killing all on board, while the second launch was driven back on the beach with 12 shot holes through her.

After the American ships had retired from the action ringing cheers were raised from each of the ships.

SLAUGHTER IN PHILIPPINES.

Insurgents and Spanish Troops in Hand to Hand Conflict Near Manila.

Manila, May 31.—Via Hongkong, June 7.—The Spanish outposts have been driven in all along the line simultaneously by the insurgents, with great slaughter. It is said that over a thousand have been killed. There have been fierce hand to hand fighting for seventy hours, despite the typhoon which is raging. Violent winds and torrents of rain render the rifles of the Spanish troops unavailing, and the natives easily win at every step with their slashing knives.

To-day the insurgents held Malaboa, Tarlac and Bacoor. They are now attacking Santa Mes and Molate, suburbs of the city, which is completely encircled for a distance of seven miles. A native regiment under Col. Aguinaldo, cousin of the insurgent leader, yesterday joined the insurgents.

Three rockets dropped into the city today. They are supposed to have been signals for the natives. The governor has issued a dispairing proclamation, begging the insurgents to come to terms, and in the meanwhile he is arranging to remove all the Spanish population inside of the old walled city. He is filling moats, testing drawbridges and placing strong guards in the principal streets and artillery along the walls. All the other troops are camping in the suburbs. The weather is terrific.

Later.—It now appears that the rockets yesterday were not signals to the natives, but a warning from the German consulate of the approach of a typhoon, issued for the benefit of ships in the harbor. I visited Cavite without the Spaniards knowing it and found 197 wounded and 56 prisoners. Among the latter are six Spanish officers; the others are natives. All were well treated. Chief Aguinaldo, in the course of an interview, said the insurgents were eager to rush upon Manila forthwith, but Admiral Dewey refused to allow "hordes of passionate semi-savages to rush to storm a civilized metropolis."

Admiral Dewey intends to wait the arrival of the American troops. In the meantime, the insurgents have been forbidden to cross the Malote river, seven miles south of Manila. Otherwise the Petrel will be stationed there to bombard them.

Hongkong, June 7.—The correspondent of the Associated Press at Manila, under date of June 2, says: "I have traversed the whole region where the fighting has been during the last three days, in spite of the prohibition. I found the insurgents strongly posted at Colcoon, eight miles north of Manila, the same distance south. To the east I found nothing in the way of the insurgent entrenchments. Spaniards still hold the whole of the Pasig river, which falls into the bay below the town of Manila. The two sections of the insurgents' forces signal their movements with fire balloons. To the northward the uprising is general and the Spaniards are few. The railway has been cut in several places and the English overseers have been warned off. To the southward there has been fierce fighting at the Zapote river, between Bacoos and Laspinas. The biggest battle of the present campaign was fought last Thursday, the 31st inst. The insurgents attacked in the left branch of the Zapote. They waded across amid a typhoon, stormed the banks along several miles and carried the Spanish trenches. Yesterday (June 1st) they tried the right branch of the Zapote, but failed. The Spaniards employed artillery all day, but no casualties are reported. To-day there have only been ineffective skirmishes. The country is densely wooded and swampy. Both parties shoot aimlessly. I got in the middle of the shooting, but nobody knew what they were shooting at. Both sides were "duffers." The insurgents, however, are excellent in a melee. The Spaniards say they were victorious yesterday, but they cannot follow up the victory and annihilate the rebels, because of the American warships at Cavite. Moreover, they say it is necessary that they save energies for the American troops. Meanwhile, the vicinity of Manila is a impenetrable network of ambuscades."

Will be found an excellent remedy for sixk headache. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. 1-2 them.

Wibble—All the religion I have consists in believing that my neighbor has a right to do as best suits him.

Wabble—There is no religion in such a belief as that.—Indianapolis Journal.

200 Boys' School Suits, $1.50 and 2.00 per suit. 150 pairs Knickers, 35c, 50c and 65c per pair. B. Williams & Co.

MADRID IN WAR TIME.

A Glimpse of the City, the Crowd and the Palace.

(Pierre Lotl in Figaro.)

Three o'clock in the afternoon. As the evening approaches, the streets of Madrid grow more and more animated, filled with a crowd gay and vivacious.

Before the palace, in the avenues, officers and soldiers ride about in uniforms of charming elegance; white hussars; blue hussars, red hussars. At the old historic palace the white hussars are on guard.

On the staircases, in the courts, pace up and down the halberdiers, striking with their weapons the carpet or the sounding stone, when some prince or dignitary passes before them. And see, down there, traversing the inner galleries and announced by the respectful salute of the halberdiers, a very noble woman, with a beautiful face and white hair, with the bearing of a queen—her imperial highness the Archduchess Isabel, mother of her majesty, the Queen Regent.

On the opposite side, the royal windows overlook the country—a country which astonishes because there, so near the city, it has already the aspect of a deserts; no houses, apparently no roads; woods, underbrush, a vast half savage extent, which ends at the far-off mountains and through which winds the melancholy Mançanares.

Such a view, seen between curtains of brocade, the colors of which age has deliciously subdued, gives to the sumptuous solitary apartments something more of melancholy and of grandeur. A whole past of magnificence and of glory seems to sleep in those dusky salons which succeed one another in an interminable vista, diversified at this point or that by the fantasy of the artists of other days, so that one finds in walking through them a series of surprises. The lofty casings of the doors are all made of agates or of rare marbles, whose colors strangely veined harmonize with the brocaded tapestries of the walls.

There is the salon of Charles III. all in soft blue, starred with silver. Other salons, hung with exquisite old satins, are of a dying rose, with the blazonries of Louis XV. or of an inimitable old rose embroidered in gold, with an exuberant Renaissance ornamentation; or else of a green bizarrely mixed with saffron yellow, or again of royal blue, emblazoned with brilliant yellow, with furniture of which the magnificent stiffness dates from the Empire. A certain grand salon, with a ceiling all in flowers and scrolls of falence, has mural panels in pearl gray satin, embroidered above and below with garlands rose-colored or white, which must have consumed the lives of a legion of patient workwomen. And one feels that all these precious things, respected by human revolutions, have dwelt here immobile during years and centuries. The ghosts of the monarchs lying in the escurial would find here again, intact and only a little faded, the splendors which they knew.

The throne room, the most immense and most superb of all, hung entirely with ancient cramoisy velvet, embroidered in gold, is peopled the length of its walls by great black statues holding in their hands gold emblems, and standing out in strangely agitated poses from the brilliance of the red pedestals. Four lions in bronze guard the steps of the throne of Spain, where on solemn occasions is seated, also in the garb of ancient days, that queen and admirable mother whom Europe at this moment seem to wish to abandon in the face of an unlooked-for peril, of revolting aggressions.

This evening the approaches to the palace are comparatively tranquil and silent. But, as more than anywhere else happens in Madrid, the crowd swells from moment to moment, invades the streets and the promenades, like a sea, mounting at the approach of dusk. One divines agitation, perhaps anxiety, in the attitude of certain groups which are stationed before the places where the telegraph brings news. But the whole people is determined and full of confidence in its good cause; the whole people shows a beautiful and joyous courage. The old Latin gayety which is common to the Spaniards and the French, covers out of sight those disquietudes so bravely dissembled. One hears music, guitars, song and laughter. And the noise, which one takes for the noise of a fete, increases ever as the night falls.

"Witness," asked the attorney for the defense, who was trying to prove the temporary insanity of the prisoner, "was it this man's habit to talk to himself when alone?"

Just at this time came the answer: "I don't recollect ever hav' with him when he was alone."—Detroit Free Press.

A DOMESTIC EPISODE.

A Cautious Wife Prevents a Sour Stomach Disturbance.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets to the Rescue —They Cure Sour Stomach or Acid Dyspepsia and Thus Prevents Suicide in Many Cases.

"Ugh! I've been tortured by a sour stomach ever since dinner, and it has made me utterly good for nothing," grumbled the head of the family, as he sat down with the evening paper after his day's work.

"Papa, what does 'sour stomach' mean?" questioned his young heir, aged ten.

"Don't bother me!" growled his father, irritably.

"Let papa alone," cautioned the wife and mother, who knew what "papa's" disposition was one occasions like this, when he was suffering from "sour stomach."

Now, if the father had known that the disease which the doctors name Acid Dyspepsia is hidden under the comparatively harmless name "sour stomach," he would have taken means to check and cure it. To do this he would, of course, have used Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets, for nothing else can cure it.

Acid Dyspepsia is a dangerous ailment, for from it springs depression, which developes into the state known as "meloncholia," and which drives hundreds of persons to suicide every year.

Acid Dyspepsia is caused by food which the stomach cannot digest, remaining in the stomach, fermenting, then rotting, and creating poisonous gas.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets cure the complaint by digesting the heavy mass of food, and stimulating the bowels to carry off the poisonous matter that has been formed.

Besides doing this, Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets tone and strengthen the stomach, and enable it to carry on properly the work of digestion. They are the only remedy known that can do this, and they never fail.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by all druggists at fifty cents a box, six boxes $2.50, or sent, on receipt of price, by The Dodds Medicine, Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

PASSENGERS.

By Yosemite from Vancouver—Allan Cameron, H Bernstein, J T Robinson, L Lukes, C A Clarke, Mrs Pim, Mrs Noble, F J L Tylter, N McLean, Mrs Poslill, J C Keith, wife and Miss Keith, W Walsh, D D Mann, C A Lett, J R Brown, F Taylor, Miss Innes, Mrs C Booth, D McAdams, N J Krau, Capt Linquist, Miss Rockwell, N R Shaw and wife, Mrs Goepel, Mrs Thorndyke, Dr E Hall, A G McCaudless, D M Carley, A Pond, Miss M Gibbon, J H Falconer, W E McLellan, W A Gleason.

CONSIGNEES.

By Yosemite from Vancouver—J D Forrester, Vic Chemical Works, J W Mellor.

Men's fine business suits $4.75, 6.75, 8.75. Fine English Sweaters, $1, 1.50, 2.75, 3.00. B. Williams & Co.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents, five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Chilkoot Railroad & Transport Co.

OVER CHILKOOT PASS TO LAKE BENNETT

The company are now making contracts for the transportation of freight in bond from Dyea to Lake Lindermann. Contracts made here have precedence over all contracts made in Alaska. Those who wish to avail themselves of these facilities and avoid delay and the trouble incidental to Customs business should contract at once.

For rates and particulars apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & CO., AGENTS, 64 Government Street

C. P. Navigation Co. Ld.

TIME TABLE NO 33
Takes effect February 10th. 1898.

VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Victoria to Vancouver—Daily, except Monday at 1 o'clock.

Vancouver to Victoria—Daily, except Monday at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No.1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

LEAVE VICTORIA for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island—Daily at 23 o'clock; Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No.3 going East Monday.

For Plumper Pass—Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock.

For Moresby and Pender Islands—Friday at o'clock.

LEAVE NEW WESTMINSTER for Victoria—Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass—Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands—Thursday at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this Company will leave for Fort Simpson and intermediate ports, via Vancouver, the 1st and 15th of each month at 8 o'clock. And for Skidgate on first of each month.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Steamer Willapa leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound Ports the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month.

KLONDIKE ROUTE.

Steamers leave weekly for Wrangel, Juneau Dyea and Skagway.

The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING Manager
G. A. CARLETON General Agent Victoria

SPOKANE FALLS & NORTHERN.

NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD, RED MOUNTAIN RY'S.

The Only All-Rail Route, without change of cars, between Spokane, Rossland and Nelson. Also between Nelson and Rossland.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY:

Leave.		Arrive.
7:00 a.m.	Spokane	7:00 p.m.
10:30 a.m.	Rossland	3:25 p.m.
9:00 a.m.	Nelson	5:20 p.m.

Close connections at Nelson with steamer for Kaslo and all Kootenay Lake Points.

Passengers for Kettle River and Boundary Creek connect at Marcus with stage daily.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY AND Soo Pacific.

Running Through Trains To Toronto, Boston, St. Paul, Montreal, New York

TICKETS SOLD AT LOWEST RATES TO ALL EASTERN POINTS.

For information as to rates and sleeper accommodations apply to
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C.P.N. CO., Ltd.

FOR Dawson City DIRECT

C.P.N.CO. WILL DESPATCH THEIR SS. DANUBE —FOR— ST. MICHAEL'S —ON OR ABOUT— JUNE 10.

To connect at St. Michael's with their fine new river steamer "YUKONER," for DAWSON CITY DIRECT.

For rates of freight and fares, apply at Company's office, Wharf street, Victoria.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.

General Steamship Agency.

THROUGH TICKETS TO AND FROM ALL EUROPEAN POINTS.

VIA MONTREAL.

Allan Line Laurentian	June 21
Allan Line Parisian	June 18
Dominion Line Yorkshire	June 11
Dominion Line Dominion	June 18
Beaver Line Lake Ontario	June 8
Beaver Line Lake Winnipeg	June 15

VIA NEW YORK.

Cunard Line Etruria	June 11
Cunard Line Campania	June 18
Red Star Line Southwark	June 8
Red Star Line Noordland	June 15
White Star Line Britannic	June 8
White Star Line Majestic	June 15
North German Lloyd Line Saale	June 11
North German Line Lahn	June 14
French Line La Touraine	June 11
French Line La Gascogne	June 18

For lowest rates and all other information write or call on
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WASHINGTON & ALASKA SS. CO., FOR ALASKA

The Company's Elegant Steamer "City of Seattle"

Will leave VICTORIA, B. C., for WRANGEL, JUNEAU, SKAGWAY and DYEA on or about June 14th, 26th, July 8th, And every 12 days

Thereafter. For freight and passage and all information write or call on
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FOR : THE : NORTH.

THE STEAMER Barbara Boscowitz

Will sail for Naas and Way Ports only, via Vancouver,

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For freight and passage apply to
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"Puget Sound and British Columbia S.S. Co.'s Steamer North Pacific

Leaving C. P. N. Co.'s dock daily except Sunday.

South bound.		North Bound.
8.00 p.m. leave	Victoria	arrive 3.30 p.m.
11.30 p.m. leave	Pt. Townsend	lv .12 noon
2.45 a.m. arrive	Seattle	leave 8 a.m.

F. G. DAVIDGE & CO., Agents.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY CO

Commencing Monday, November 1, 1897, the STEAMER City of Nanaimo W. D. Owen, Master, will sail as follows, calling at way ports freight and passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria for Nanaimo, Tuesday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox, Wednesday 7 a.m.
" Comox for Nanaimo, Friday, 8 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria, Saturday, 7 a.m.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria Station Store street. nov1-tf

YUKON MINERS

I am prepared to buy some good properties for any party who are unable to come out this spring. Parties wishing a claim or two should write me as early as possible, as I intend to leave in July to visit my family in Edmonton and to bring out my sons. Letters should be accompanied by draft on the American Commercial Co. or the North American Trading & Transportation Co. made in my favor. Being on the ground and having had some experience I am in a position to buy to advantage. Claims on unprospected properties can to-day be bought for from one to five thousand which may be worth fifty thousand next fall. Will be in Victoria early in August and again about the 20th. Or any parties preferring can deposit amount in a Victoria bank and advise me of the same and what amount they wish to pay for a claim, and I can bring out the bill of sale and records.

LOUIS COUTURE, Dawson City, Yukon.
a 29
References—Lieut.-Governor Dewdney, F. Oliver, M. P., Edmonton; Judge McGuire, Dawson.

TO KLONDIKE

The fast ocean-going steel steamship "AMUR" Is intended to leave Victoria on Monday, June 13th Calling at Vancouver, for Wrangel and Skagway Connecting at Wrangel with this Co's River Steamers for Glenora; thence to Teslin Lake By our own Pack Trains Pass customs before starting and save everyway.

Apply to Evans, Coleman & Evans, Agents, Vancouver, or to Victoria Office of the K. M. T. & T. Co., Limited G. A. STRICKLAND, Manager.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY City Ticket Office 75 Government Stre

Leave—Via "S.S. KINGSTON"—Arrive. 8 a.m. 6 a.m.
Connecting at Seattle with Overland Expres
J. H. ROGERS, Agen

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

The company's elegant steamships City of Puebla, Walla Walla and Umatilla, carrying H. B. M. mails, leave Victoria, B. C., 8 p.m., June 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, July 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, Aug. 2 and every fifth day thereafter.

Leave San Francisco for Victoria, B.C., at 10 a.m. May 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31. June 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30. July 5, and every fifth day thereafter.

FOR ALASKA

The company's elegant steamships Queen Cottage City and Alki leave Victoria, B.C., p. m., June 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, July 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, Aug. 3 and every fifth day thereafter.

For further information obtain folder. The company reserves the right to change without previous notice steamers, sailing dates and hours of sailing.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agts., 61 Wharf St., Victoria, B. C.

FOR THE YUKON GOLD FIELDS

River steamers Victorian, Canadian Columbian, Anglian, Australian, Indian, Monte Cristo, Etc. . . .

—Between— Wrangel, Shakesville and Glenora.

—Also between— Teslin Lake and Dawson City.

And all intermediate points on the Hootalinqua, Lewes, Yukon Rivers.

The well known Durand Pack Train connects with the Company's Steamers at Glenora for Teslin.....

The Company's saw mill is in full operation on Teslin Lake:—Boats and lumber for sale.....

For rates of freight and passage apply to
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32 FORT STREET.

Union Steamship Co. of B.C., Ld

Head Office and Wharf, Vancouver, B.C.

NORTHERN SETTLEMENTS—SS. Comox sail from Company's wharf every Tuesday at 9 a.m for Bowen Island, Howe Sound, Sechelt, Jervis Inlet, Froeck, Texada Island, Lund, Hernando Island, Cortes Island, Read Island, Valdes Island, Shoal Boy, Phillips Arm, Frederick Arm, Thurlow Island, Loughborough Inlet, Salmon River, Port Neville, and sails every Friday at 11 a.m. for way ports and Shoal Bay, calling at Bute Inlet every six weeks.

Moodyville and North Vancouver Ferry.

Freight steamers Capilano and Coquitlan capacity 300 tons d.w.

Tugs and scows always available for towing and freighting business. Large storage accommodation on Company's wharf.

H. DARLING, Manager.
Telephone 94. P.O. Box 771. 1v18

ALASKA PACIFIC EXPRESS CO.

The only Express Company operating between VICTORIA, B.C., and Dyea, Juneau, Sitka, Skagway, Wrangel, and intermediate points.

Reasonable rates on BULLION, SPECIE MERCHANDISE, Etc

E. E. Blackwood, Agent.

OCEANIC Steamship Company. S.S. ZEALANDIA sailing of June 1st, for Honolulu, cancelled S. S. MOANA sails via Honolulu & Auckland for Sydney, Wednesday, June 15, at 2 p.m. Line to Coo gardie, Australia, and Capetown, S. Africa.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., Agents, San Francisco.
R. P. RITHET & Co., Agents, Victoria, B.C. sel

F. C. DAVIDGE & CO., Ltd.

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FOR ST. MICHAEL'S

The Magnificent British Steamship "MANAUENSE"

1,672 tons register, will be despatched for St. Michael's on or about 5th June next. For freight space and passage apply to

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AGENTS
Board of Trade Building,
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—FOR— KLONDIKE GOLD FIELDS VIA WRANGEL AND SKAGWAY

The Canadian Pacific R'y Co's Steamers

TARTAR - - JUNE 9
ATHENIAN - JUNE 16

connecting at WRANGEL with the Company's rrive steamers for GLENORA.

THE ALL-CANADIAN ROUTE.

This Company's ocean steamers are far superior to any on the route, being the faster and having excellent accommodation for 150 first-class and 200 second-class passengers. For passenger and freight reservations, rates, etc. apply to GEO. L. COURTNEY, Agent. Cor. Fort and Gov'm't Sts, Victoria B.C.

NOTICE

Residents of Victoria having books for binding will find it to their advantage to call at or write to "The Colonist," Binding done at Eastern prices. Work guaranteed satisfactory in every respect.

TO DAWSON CITY —IN— TWELVE DAYS.

Passengers intending taking the first of the company's steamer for Dawson will have to leave Victoria before Saturday, June 4.

The Company's Str. "ORA" Leaves Bennett on or about JUNE 8 FOR DAWSON CITY.

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Tickets can be had at the Office of the BENNETT LAKE & KLONDIKE NAVIGAT'N CO.

ROOMS 1, 3 and 5, Five Sisters Block, Victoria, B. C

The Colonist.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1898.

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Limited Liability.

27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.

W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

TERMS:

DAILY by mail, $10 per year or portion thereof.

Daily delivered to any part of the city, 20 cents per week.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $1.50 per year or portion thereof to any part of the United States or Canada. Postage extra to European and other foreign countries.

ADVERTISING rates on application.

THOSE LIBEL SUITS.

The Colonist has abstained from expressing any opinion upon the conduct of the prosecution in the libel cases against Messrs. Templeman, Bostock and Coltart or from giving any explanation of the course pursued, and the reason is that it desired to do nothing which would prevent defendant, Mr. Nichol, from receiving a fair trial. It would be impossible to discuss the action of the prosecution in the three cases mentioned without setting forth facts and employing arguments which would have a direct bearing on the trial of the other defendant. It is quite true that the Colonist has a legal right to discuss at any length the proceedings in the other cases, even although what it might say would have influence upon the minds of the jury impannelled to try the defendant, Mr. Nichol, but it not desirable always to insist upon legal rights when the exercise of them may be prejudicial to a third party. After the trial of Mr. Nichol is ended and there can be no possible reason why the other prosecutions should not be fully discussed, the Colonist will have something to say about them. In the meantime it desires to assure its readers that satisfactory reasons will be given for the fact that only one of the defendants is now being tried, and all it wishes to add now is that if the persons responsible for the libels feel able to substantiate them—which is after all the only point about which the public is concerned—they can do it as well in one case as in four.

THE CONVENTION.

A convention will be held to-morrow for the nomination of candidates to represent Victoria city in the next legislature. Doubtless it will be largely attended and be harmonious. The friends of the government feel much gratified over over the outlook in Victoria and there is scarcely room for doubt as to their success. Nevertheless it is desirable that capable and trustworthy men should be chosen as standard-bearers. That the Hon. Mr. Turner will be one of the number goes without saying. Mr. Helmcken will very likely receive nomination. He has been an industrious member, is popular and has made a good representative. Seeing that he is willing to accept nomination if offered to him, we suppose it may be taken for granted that he will be one of the candidates named. Mr. Rithet has felt compelled by his large busines interests to withdraw from public life. He was a very valuable member, and it is a matter for regret that so capable a business man and a gentleman with such a complete knowledge of affairs has not found it convenient to place his services at the disposal of the people for another term. It is understood also that Mr. Braden does not desire nomination. He made a very good record in the house, was in all respects a satisfactory representative. He was watchful of the interests of his constituency and firm and independent in the advocacy of such principles as seemed most to commend themselves to him.

The names of a number of gentlemen are mentioned in connection with the nomination, any one of whom would fill the position of representative satisfactorily and could readily be elected. It is somewhat singular that in Victoria at the present time there are very few aspirants for political honors, either on the side of the government or that of the opposition. The reason of this doubtless is to be sought in the fact that Victoria people appreciate what a call the legislature makes upon a man's time and how greatly it interferes with his business. We are sure, however, that there will be no difficulty in securing a strong ticket to-morrow night. The disposition on the part of the friends of the government is not to press any candidate unduly upon the convention, so that the gentlemen upon whom the choice falls will undoubtedly be the selection of the whole of the party.

THE OPPOSITION CAMPAIGN.

The weeks pass by and the parrot-like cry of the opposition remains the same. There never was in all the provinces of Canada a party seeking for an expression of confidence on the part of the voters which made so miserable a showing as the local opposition in this province. With the elections only a few weeks off, they have yet to formulate a single affirmative proposition. They are contenting themselves with repeating flat, stale and unprofitable insinuations which have formed their sole stock-in-trade for four years. When Mr. Joseph Martin, late of Winnipeg, entered the arena first as a possible government supporter, next as an independent, next as an independent oppositionist, and next as a straight oppositionist, many people expected that something new would be introduced into our politics. They were right in one respect, wrong in another. The new thing introduced was a display of political gymnastics on the part of Mr. Martin, which are quite without parallel. In the short space of a week or two he boxed the whole political compass. When you tried to put your finger on him where he was, he wasn't there. You went to sleep at night convinced that Mr. Martin was an independent supporter of the government. You awoke the next morning to find him something else. You thought you had pinned him at last, but found he had evaded you like a drop of quicksilver. Finally, he fell into the arms of Mr. F. L. Carter-Cotton, who welcomed him like a long lost brother, although a few days before he regarded him as the incarnation of political iniquity. This sort of thing was new in British Columbia, but it was all the novelty which Mr. Martin has yet introduced into the campaign. He has not suggested a new political thought, a new principle, or a new line of policy. As for the other gentlemen who formulate the opposition campaign, the people have long ago ceased to expect anything from them excepting a reiteration of exploded charges and a retailing of worn out scandals, which even they themselves have so little faith in that they have not dared to invite discussion of them on the floors of the house. Yet they expect the people of British Columbia to respond favorably to their appeal for an expression of confidence in their ability to carry on the affairs of this province.

It is proper to analyze at some length the composition of the opposition party which is seeking indorsement from the electors, and in the references which follow to the several gentlemen now before the public, we wish to be understood as speaking simply of them in their public capacity and in no sense whatever to be referring to their private relations. Mr. Martin has already been spoken of. We find next on the list Mr. Cotton, a gentleman whose fitness for position in the government of the province has certainly not been demonstrated during the four years that he has occupied a seat in the legislature. That he possesses ability of a certain kind, the Colonist has never denied, but it is not of that quality which British Columbia needs in the men who control its affairs at this crisis. He is obstructive, pessimistic and untrustworthy. His presence in the government would not inspire confidence either at home or abroad. Mr. Semlin is conceded by his own party to be unfitted for leadership. He has been a long time in the legislature, but we think we are doing him no injustice in saying that he has yet to make his first record as the promoter of useful policies or legislation. With some qualities that are advantageous in a public man and with a record that is perfectly consistent, Mr. Semlin has not exhibited those characteristics which lead even his closest political friends to regard him as equal to the emergency with which the province is now confronted. The somewhat cavalier and wholly unfeeling manner with which he has been substantially deposed from his position as leader, in which he felt so much pride, entitles him to a certain amount of sympathy from the public, but furnishes no reason why he should be re-elected to the legislature or be selected at some future date to fill a cabinet position under Messrs. Martin and Cotton. Mr. Sword has a faithful and consistent record as a public man for objecting to everything, cavilling at everything, opposing everything. With more than ordinary ability in his own peculiar line—viz., verbal criticism—he is utterly out of touch with the progressive spirit of British Columbia and his presence in a cabinet at this time would be an anachronism. These four gentlemen may be regarded as the leading spirits of the opposition, and we ask the voters of British Columbia if there is anything in their public record that should lead a province, which stands on the verge of a period of great development, to turn to them as leaders of its destinies. They are an ill-assorted combination at best. If there lurks in the inner recesses of their minds some faint appreciation of the necessities of the province and of what it may become under an enlightened policy, they have succeeded in keeping it most profoundly secret. Seeing that the opposition have no fixed principle, no definite policy, no satisfactory aim on any conceivable subject which can be taken up and discussed and upon which the voters can pronounce a verdict, they must be tried upon their personal fitness for official position and for the leadership of a growing province. Judged from this standpoint, they will certainly, when weighed in the balance, be found wanting.

THE LOWER FRASER.

A great deal of interest centres in the election campaign on the lower Fraser, and it will be a surprise if when the votes are counted the political complexion of the its delegation to the legislature will be materially altered. In the last house we had Chilliwack represented by Mr. Vedder, who succeeded Mr. Kitchen who regretted death occurred during the session of 1897. In Dewdney we had Mr. Sword; in New Westminster, Mr. Kennedy; in Richmond, Mr. Kidd; in the Delta, Mr. Forster. All these gentlemen were members of the opposition. It may be interesting to give a statement of the votes which they severally received when elected. In Chilliwack in 1894 Mr. Kitchen was opposed by Mr. Cawley. There were 801 votes in the riding, of which Mr. Kitchen received 325 and Mr. Cawley 303. When the bye-election took place to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Kitchen's death, Mr. Vedder was elected by a small majority. Chilliwack may therfore be regarded as a very close constituency. In Dewdney Mr. Sword and Dr. Lefebvre were the candidates. There are 795 votes in this constituency, of which Mr. Sword received 327 and his opponent 224. In New Westminster, Mr. Kennedy was opposed by Mr. Curtis. There are 1,409 votes here, of which Mr. Kennedy received 594 and Mr. Curtis 574. This constituency would seem therefore to have been a close one. In Richmond the candidates were Mr. Kidd and Mr. Douglas. There are 951 votes and Mr. Kidd received 368 to his opponent's 290. In the Delta, Messrs. Forster and Punch contested for legislative honors. Out of 1,130 votes the former received 545; the latter 318. It would seem from these figures as though there was more than a good fighting chance for the government in some of the ridings and at least that in the others. The campaign opens very satisfactorily. The people of Chilliwack, without respect to party, seem to be desirous of having Mr. Turner represent them and a petition to that effect has been sent to that gentleman. If he accepts, there is very little doubt about his triumphant return. In Dewdney Mr. Sword is opposed by Mr. McBride, a talented young lawyer from New Westminster, whose chances for success are thought to be very good. He modestly says himself that it is quite a piece of work to undertake to defeat an old pioneer like Mr. Sword, but the outlook now is that he will succeed in doing so. There will be a keen fight in New Westminster where Mr. Kennedy has retired and Mr. J. C. Brown is to be the opposition candidate in his place. He is opposed by Mr. Henderson, who is very popular, a good campaigner and an able man. We feel confident that New Westminster representation will be found supporting Mr. Turner in the next house. In Richmond Mr. Kidd is opposed by Mr. McQueen, of Vancouver, a capable speaker and a man of excellent address, whose chances of success are said to be first-class. Mr. Forster's constituents in the Delta were not very pleased with his legislative record and thought at one time of selecting someone else in his place. He is, however, re-nominated and he will be opposed in the government interest by W. H. Benson, a strong and popular candidate.

In view of the closeness of nearly all the constituencies on the lower Fraser, and the large number of votes which were not polled at the last election, in view also of the character of the candidates which the government is putting into the field and also of the far-reaching and liberal policy toward the farming interests which the government has purchased, we look forward very hopefully to the outcome of the elections in this interesting and important part of the province. The lower Fraser has been in the cold shades of opposition long enough and the best advices forthcoming from these ridings are that the people are fast coming to that opinion.

Because a station agent on the C. P. R. declined to take in pay for freight a "government voucher," that is a receipted bill upon which the government would issue a check, the Golden Era shrieks for the advent of the time when independent men will replace the figureheads at Victoria who are now content to do the bidding of corporations. Of course the Era is quite convinced that when the agent was tendered the voucher he at once communicated the fact to Sir William Van Horne, who thereupon called a meeting of directors of the company and obtained authority to refuse it, and all this was a part of an infamous put up job planned by Hon. Mr. Turner after consultation with the C. P. R. and with the full knowledge and approval of the Czar of Russia. To an ordinary mortal, it would appear reasonable enough that a station agent should be instructed to take has pay for freight in cash, as it would needlessly complicate the business of a railway if anything except cash were taken; but the Era is not inspired by an ordinary mortal.

After a very temperate review of the political situation in New Westminster, the Sun concludes that Mr. Henderson will secure the seat, although it freely admits Mr. Brown's personal worth and ability. The language of the Sun in speaking of its political opponents is in striking contrast to that employed by its contemporary, the Columbian, but it loses no force on that account.

The Rosslander thinks the great danger of defeat for the opposition lies in the fact that its candidates are mostly weak men. That is not their fault. The strong men are all on the side of the government. It also thinks that the ideals of the opposition were high. So they were. They were so high that they were lost in the clouds.

The Nanaimo Review is foolish enough to say that Hon. Mr. Turner is afraid to face the masses of the people. This statement would not be worth mentioning if it were not the sole contribution of that opposition paper to the discussion of the political issues of the day.

The News-Advertiser referred on Sunday to "the people who knew not Joseph." Heaps of people don't know him. Mr. Cotton will find that he is among the number. If Joseph and he succeed, Joseph will let him down with a dull thud.

The war has one result already. It has made illustrated daily journalism a phenomenal thing. What the daily papers of the principal United States cities are achieving in this line would have been regarded as impossible twenty years ago.

According to the London Times the opinion of the best parliamentarians is that it is a mistake to adjourn parliament on account of the death of a member. The cases in which there has been an adjournment are very few in number.

The Nelson Miner says there is unprecedented activity in prospecting and that the amount of assessment work in progress is unusually large. This is good news.

Those who attend the convention of the friends of the government to-morrow night will remember that, to ensure their ballots for candidates being counted, four names must be written on them. If a member of the convention votes for less than four candidates his ballot will be thrown out, also if he votes for more than four.

If the Record is correct, there are at present only eleven candidates in the Rossland riding. There are several more people on the voters' list.

The News-Advertiser says the opposition party in that city will "move as one man." May we ask what his name is?

Political Notes.

A very satisfactory meeting was held at Wellington on last Tuesday evening, when Hon. J. H. Turner and Mr. John Bryden, M.P.P., addressed the electors of that part of North Nanaimo district. The Premier met with a very favorable reception and made a telling speech in which he dealt with the leading questions of provincial interest and explained the government's policy for the advancement and prosperity of the province.

Mr. Bryden, who followed, made an excellent impression on his constituents. In the course of his remarks he said that he had intended giving up politics, not always the most agreeable of occupations, but on receiving so numerously signed a petition, could not refuse to come forward. During the term past he had supported the government, but not all private bills introduced by members of the government. If elected he would do his best in the future as in the past he had not succeeded always as he would have liked. There were many matters of a local character he would like to discuss on another occasion. With regard to miner's licenses, he was personally opposed to this tax, did not believe in taxing a man for the privilege of labor, but the difficulty was that there were many foreigners living in the province and enjoying the protection of its laws who contributed to the revenue in no other way. The mortgage tax was another subject he would not discuss at present. He believed the country should be well opened up and the best way was by means of roads. He was in favor of building railways where warranted and borrowing money for this purpose, but to go slow and feel the way. He had from the first favored the building of the Stikine railway and in speaking of the budget speech said he hoped the government were prepared to aid or build the road. He hoped soon to see a road constructed from Telegraph Creek to an ocean port and to the north end of Vancouver Island. A good deal had been said about the government ownership of railways. These were a doubtful success generally but if the government wishes to experiment in this direction they could not do better than extend the road to the north end of the island where there could be no competition. During the last four years good appropriations had been made for the district and money wisely spent.

The writs for the provincial elections were isued yesterday.

WIT OF "THE NATION."

Bright Paragraphs, Political and General, From Victoria's Promising Weekly.

The question is simply this, does the Times propose to run this election on Scotch lines? What, in the name of all that is good and great, has Edinburghshire, Scot cobblers and "hecking" to do with an election in British Columbia?

We would suggest to the gentlemen who propose to revise the Bible to add a few chapters under the title of "The Lamentations of David," being a true, faithhful and pathetic account of the conversation of the Hon. D. W. Higgins.

Why should a man with the transcendant genius of Mr. Sluggett be cast aside for Mr. Yates? This is the question that agitates.

Senator Templeman has returned and reason may now be expected to resume her usual seat on the editorial throne of the Times.

Simultaneous with the startling announcement that Joe Martin will again enter the political arena comes the glad tidings that Mr. N. F. Hagel, Q. C., has registered his vote. There is a hot pot boiling for Fighting Joe, somewhere in the vicinity of Vancouver.

We hope there is no truth in the report that Hon. D. W. Higgins is sailing under false colors, so far as his name is concerned. It is hard to believe that any man would change the strong Irish name of "O'Higgins" to that of plain Higgins.

There will be more railway construction in British Columbia the present year than any time in the history of the province. More evidence of progressive government.

Jones—I met Howard to-day. He was surprised to know we were married. Says you told him once you wouldn't marry the best man living.

Mrs. Jones—Well, the fact is, I did.

Jones—How did you come to change your mind?

Mrs. Jones—Well, the fact is, I didn't.—Harlem Life.

Kind Old Paryt (to sobbing urchin)—My little lad, you shouldn't cry that way.

Urchin—How'n thunder kin I cry any other way?—Judge.

Edna—I understand that your friend, Gerald, called on you last evening.

Blanche—He did.

Edna—I feel sorry for him; he seems to be affected with incipient heart failure.

Blanche (triumphantly)—You needn't worry about that at all; it's merely an assignment.—Richmond Despatch.

"You can always tell people by the clothes they wear."

"I don't know about that; there's the ballet girl, for instance."—Chicago Record.

Hanrahan—Some av thim new guns will carry fifteen miles.

Houlihan—At wan shot?—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Why is it," the daring young man asked, "that your daughter still wears such short dresses?"

"Oh, I keep her dressed that way," Mrs. Giddibus answered, with a beautiful blush, "because if she had long skirts on people would think she was my sister when they saw us together. I have no wish to conceal the fact that I have a daughter who is as tall as I am."—Cleveland Leader.

"I 'freld dis year war gwine las' longer dan dey aim fer it ter last," said the old colored citizen; "en times 'll git ha'd en ha'der. Wages is done got so low now dat when you lets a dollar go it goes so far that you don't have the pleasure er hearin' it drap!"—Atlanta Constitution.

50 doz. Straw and Felt Hats just opened. New, Neat, Nobby. B. Williams & Co

Canadian Yukon Gold Fields

The BANK of BRITISH COLUMBIA

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862

Arrangements have now been completed through the Canadian Bank of Commerce enabling this Bank to issue Letters of Credit, Drafts, Etc.,

Direct on DAWSON CITY,

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The Centre of the Yukon Gold Bearing District.

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Capacity, 800 passengers, 4,000 tons Freight Will leave Victoria

JUNE 10th, JULY 10th, AUGUST 10th,

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TURNER, BEETON & CO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR VICTORIA, B.C.

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PETERBOROUGH CANOES

Just Arrived.

OGILVIE'S MODELS. Reasonable Prices.

Weight 90 lbs. CARRY ONE TON.

POINTS OF MERIT:

Lightness. Large carrying capacity. Durability and strength.

Cumbersome green lumber boats are expensive, heavy, and can only be used going down stream, being worthless for prospecting purposes up shallow creeks, owing to swift currents.

Avoid blockade at Lakes Linderman and Bennett. Scarcity of boat lumber will make it impossible to supply one fourth the demand. Correspondence solicited.

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FRANK WEIR & CO., Gen. Agents, Vancouver, B. C.

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Charles Noel, Prop.

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WELL STOCKED BAR.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

Commercial travellers and others will receive every attention by staying at the Pioneer hotel. Large sample room in connection.

Headquarters for miners and prospectors. B. X. Express stage.

The admirers of the Polis poet Mickiewitz are collecting funds for a monument to be erected in Lemberg. The sum of 10,000 florins is already in hand. The monument is intended to be an "eternal protest" against the Czar, who forbade a Mickiewitz celebration.

A hitherto unknown portrait of Kant, the great German philosopher, has been discovered. It was found in a second-hand dealer's shop. The picture has been bought by the mayor of Koenigsberg, the city where Kant lived and taught all his life, and where he wrote his "Critique of Pure Reason."

A Budapest paper prints an extract from a private letter to a local lawyer in which Herbert Spencer declares that, notwithstanding his seventy-eight years, he still finds his sole pleasure in brain work. He hopes to complete the first volume of his new edition of "The Principles of Biology," but doubts whether he will live to complete the second.

Pope Leo is a remarkably good chess player and is rarely beaten. His usual adversary, Father Glelia, has played with him for thirty-two years.

Sam Walter Foss, the poet, who has been in newspaper work for the past fifteen years, has been appointed librarian of the public library at Somerville, Mass.

W. W. Beach, a member of the British parliament, said recently at an election meeting that during nearly forty years of parliamentary service he had never opened his mouth in parliament.

The appointment of Capt. Baron von Luttwitz of the grand general staff, Berlin, as military attache to the German embassy in London, shows that the emperor now takes a much more serious view of the British army than was taken by his grandfather. For a good many years back the German embassy in London has only had a naval attache—which was tantamount to an admission on the part of the war office at Berlin that it did not consider it could learn much, if anything, from England in the purely military field.

For Constipation take Karl's Clover Root Tea, the great Blood Purifier. Cures Headache, Nervousness, Eruptions on the face, and makes the head clear as a bell. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

FOR SALE.

The Attention of Persons Seeking Investments Is Called to This Advertisement.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of all or any of the following freehold properties in the city of Victoria, viz:

1. Part of lot 876, situate on Discovery street, between Douglas and Government streets, having a frontage on Discovery street of 18 feet by a depth of 120 feet more or less.

2. Part of lot 717, situate on Herald street, next to the Baptist church, and having a frontage on Herald street of 31 feet and a depth of 120 feet more or less.

3. Lots 28, 33, 34, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42, being sub-divisions of lots 68 and part of 73 Spring Ridge, Victoria—Lot 28 is situate at the corner of Spring Road and Princess avenue, having a frontage on Spring Road of 56 feet and a frontage on Princess avenue of 102 feet 3 inches. Lots 33 and 34 are situate on Princess avenue, each having a frontage thereon of 52 feet and a depth of 141 feet 3 inches. The remaining lots are situate on South Road, having each a frontage thereon of 52 feet, with a depth as to lot 38 of 142 feet 5 inches, as to lot 39 of 142 feet 8 inches, as to lot 40 of 143 feet, as to lot 41 of 143 feet 4 inches, and as to lot 42 of 143 feet 8 inches more or less.

4. Lot 702, Victoria, situate on the south side of Fort street and running through to Mears street, and having a frontage on Fort street and Mears street of 60 feet, and a depth of 120 feet. This property produces now a monthly rent of $10. It is being sold under a power of sale in a mortgage registered in the Victoria land registry office in charge book, vol. 6, fol. 287, No. 41,53B.

5. Subdivisions 14 and 15 being part of suburban five acre lots 8 and 13, situate on North Park street, and having for each lot a frontage of 100 feet on North Park street by a depth of 140 feet more or less. There is a dwelling house with seven rooms upon this property which is at present occupied by a monthly tenant. This property is being sold under the power of sale in a mortgage registered in the Victoria land registry office in charge book, vol. 10, fol. 85, No. 11,094B.

6. Part of suburban lot 2, Victoria City, situate at the southeast corner of Blanchard and Chatham streets, and having a frontage of 90 feet on Chatham street and 132 feet on Blanchard street. This property is being sold under the power of sale in a mortgage registered in the Victoria land registry office in charge book, vol. 9, fol. 650, No. 10,394B.

Tenders for the above property or for any one or more lots are to be sent to the undersigned at any time on or before the 3rd day of July, 1898. The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

Dated June 1, 1898.

DAVIE, POOLEY & LUXTON,
21 Bastion Street, Victoria, Solicitors for the Vendors.

City of Victoria

COURT OF REVISION

Notice is hereby given that the annual sitting of the Court of Revision for the purpose of hearing all complaints against the assessment for the year 1898 as made by the Assessor of the City of Victoria, will be held at the Council Chamber, City Hall, Victoria, on Tuesday, the 14th day of June A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a.m.

By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

Victoria, B. C., May 12th, 1898. m12

Theodore Davie, Deceased

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of Theodore Davie, late of the City of Victoria, Chief Justice, deceased, are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their claims or demands duly verified, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, to John B. McKilligan, Room 21, Board of Trade Building, Victoria, agent for Joseph Nicolaye and John Althoff, the executors of the will of the deceased, on or before the 23rd day of July next, after which date the executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Theodore Davie amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they have then had notice, and that the said executors will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof so distributed, to any person of whose claim the said executors have not had notice at the time of the distribution.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 20th day of April, A.D., 1898.

McPHILLIPS, WOOTTON & BARNARD,
Solicitors for the said Executors, Bank of Montreal Chambers, Victoria, B. C. a27

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Bicycle Knickers $1.50, $2, $2.50

Bicycle Suits $4.50, $5, $6.50

Bicycle Hose 50c., 75c., $1

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LOW PRICES
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PRESERVES and MARMALADES
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MINERS Going to the Yukon
—SHOULD TAKE—
OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN FLOUR
Its keeping qualities are unsurpassed. Will stand any climate.
Yields 20 per cent. more bread than the best American brands.
Is put up expressly for Klondike by
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THE CHANGE OF A LIFE-TIME

Bargains such as we append to-day come like angel's visits—too few and far between to let slip by unheeded. Everything we enumerate are goods of fashion and all splendent in the charms of youth. Some dresses, we can afford to let them go, but we people think many can, hardly.

Don't They Interest You?

22 doz. 75c. and 90c. Blouses at 50c.
25 doz. $1 and $1.25 Blouses at 75c.
WATCH FOR THE NEXT BIG DRIVE

THE WESTSIDE J. HUTCHESON & CO.

FIRE INSURANCE
HEISTERMAN & CO.
75 Government St.

NOTICE.

Klondikers and others travelling in the north will find the Colonist on sale at the following places:—
Fort Wrangel..... ....Wrangel Drug Co.
" " ....F. M. Zimmerman
Skagway.... ....J. H. Hyde
Dyea..... ....Eugene Stahl

THE CITY.

Drink Blue Ribbon Coffee. *

Hotel Victoria, Victoria, strictly first-class. Rates $2 upwards. *

The Badminton, Vancouver; management, John Creedon. Strictly first-class Rates, $2 upwards. *

Sailor Hats, ladies' and children's, just arrived. All shapes and sizes. The Sterling, 88 Yates street. *

We have just received another large consignment of Ladies' and Children's Sailors. The Sterling, 88 Yates street. *

Fine sash curtain nettings, frilled or otherwise, in several widths, at Weiler Bros. *

Liberty art cretones, sateens, negus cloths, serges, etc., at Weiler Bros.; fringes to suit all colors. *

The Hotel Butler, Seattle, is the headquarters for Victorians, and the Colonist will be found on sale at the hotel news stand. *

Crawford Chainless Bicycle has arrived and it's a dandy. Onions & Plimley, practical bicycle makers, Broad street, Victoria. *

A carload of assorted furniture has just been unpacked by Weiler Bros., and no doubt you will find something that you have been waiting for. *

Egg Dividers—separating the white from the yoke. Up-to-date housekeepers cannot afford to divide in the old risky way any more. Call and inspect at E. J. Saunders & Co. *

New photos. of Skagway, The Trail, The Summit, Sheep Camp, etc., etc., also May 24th Celebration and Review at Beacon Hill. The Victoria Book & Stationery Co. (late Jamieson's). *

Removed.—Dr. A. E. Verrinder, to the corner rooms, Five Sisters block, entrance No. 13. *

John Stephen Reynard, a native of Hull, England, aged 35 years, died on Monday at the Jubilee Hospital. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock from his mother's residence, 20 Frederick street.

The Friendly Help Associaiton only assisted eighteen cases in May, and nine of these had groceries. Donations in cash were thankfully received from Mr. Forrest Angus, Mrs. Waitt, and the provincial government; clothing from Mrs. F. McRace, Mrs. Challoner, Mrs. Goodacre, Mrs. W. Stevens, Mrs. J. D. Wilson, Mrs. Stephens, Mrs. Greig, Miss Downer, Mrs. Bossi and Mrs. C. Cox.

The steamer Mischief, under charter to the Examiner-Journal, left for the West Coast yesterday morning, having on board Mr. C. H. Gibbons and Mr. Bert Collyer, the special correspondents of those papers. The object of the trip is to recover the bodies of the victims of the Jane Grey disaster and either restore them to their friends or accord them decent burial. They will also endeavor to secure any evidence possible to fix the responsibility for the wreck.

The death occurred on Monday of Mary Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Walter D. Kinnaird, of No. 22 Caledonia avenue. The deceased lady, who was about 26 years of age had been ill for some months. She was a native of St. James, N. B. An estimable lady, of pleasant disposition she made many friends in Victoria, principally in church circles, she having been an ardent church worker, until her illness prevented her from continuing. The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock this afternoon from the family residence, 22 Caledonia avenue.

In the police court yesterday afternoon S. D. Schultz was fined $10 and costs for assaulting Victor M. Ruthven. Mr. J. A. Aikman, who appeared for the defence, admitted that the assault had been committed, but pleaded justification in view of "repeated insults" that had been heaped on his client by Ruthven, not only in dodgers but from the platform. Ruthven on the other hand contended that if what he published and stated was not true the defendant had his recourse at law. There was a big crowd present in court.

MINERS.

Get your sheath knives, compasses, money belts, chamois bags,, camping cutlery, mining glasses, fishing tackle, etc., from Fox's, 78 Government St. *

The wife of A. G. McKenney, traveller for the Gutta Percha & Rubber Company, of Toronto, dropped dead on the streets of that city last week. The deceased leaves several friends in this city.

The prisoners sentenced to long terms at the present assize were taken up to Westminster this morn ng to be placed in the penitentiary. There are Martha Wolf, sentenced to five years; Barratta, the man found guilty of attempted murder, and John Williams, the confidence man, who will each put in a seven years' sentence.

A formal meeting of the city council was held yesterday morning to hear the owners of the half-burned buildings on Pandora and Fort street, on the question of declaring the buildings unsanitary and destroying them. The council decided to carry out the recommendation of the officials, who advised that the buildings be torn down.

The fire department was out for drill last evening with hose, engines and ladder, and quite a large crowd stood on Douglas street watching Chief Deasy and his men at work. Opportunity was taken of making a test of the old Deluge engine and in spite of its 29 years' service in the city the old machine threw two very serviceable streams.

Some weeks ago Jos. Smethurst was summoned by Mr. Dallain, of the S.P.C.A., to appear in the police court in answer to a charge of cruelty to animals. Smethurst failed to appear until yesterday morning, when a fine of $25 and $4.50 costs was imposed upon him. The cruelty consisted in working a horse with sores on his back and shoulders.

William A. Gordon, already under trial for a charge of stealing his missing partner's effects, has more still to answer for. Yesterday he was committed anew for trial on a charge of horse stealing. An Indian named Sanawas at Tom Creek accuses Gordon of first selling him a pony and then stealing it back again.

The funeral of Alice Marguerite, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Renouf, took place yesterday afternoon from the parents' residence, James Bay. The Right Rev. Bishop Cridge conducted services at the house in the presence of a large number of sympathizing friends. Messrs. G. Langley, H. Young, S. Englehardt and L. Young officiated as pallbearers.

The handsome bungalows, just about completed at Oak Bay for Sir C. H. Tupper and Hon. F. Peters, rank among the many commodious and attractive residences erected in Victoria from the designs of Mr. Gerhard Tiarks, on whom they reflect the highest credit. Mr. Tiarks has awarded the contract for the building of Mr. Mackenzie's bungalow at the corner of Head street and Esquimalt road to Messrs. George C. Mesher, the well known contractor, and that for addition to Mr. Gibson's residence to Mr. T. H. Matthew.

PLEA OVER-RULED.

Mr. Justice McColl Sets Aside the Points Raised by the Nichol Defense.

On Saturday Mr. Justice McColl stated that he would wire his decision over from Vancouver on the plea raised by Mr. Martin in the Nichol libel trial questioning the jurisdiction of the court. Yesterday the decision was received by the registrar of the Supreme court, Mr. Martin's plea being over-ruled. The case therefore comes up again on Friday, when more preliminary law points will be disposed of so that the actual trial before the jury may come on for next Monday as already decided upon.

SKAGWAY STILL LEADS.

Sensational Daylight Robbery in the Northern City a Few Days Ago.

Skagway is keeping up her reputation for sensational daylight robberies. When the steamer Islander, which arrived here yesterday afternoon was lying at the dock at Skagway a most barefaced robbery was perpetrated. An old man, John Willoughby, came down to the dock to pay some wharfage and in doing so displayed a big roll of bills. A couple of sharks were watching him and following him up the street, practically pushed him into a building, where they pretended to be carrying on business as customs brokers, and knocking him on the head relieved him of his belt containing over $300.

The officers made a half-hearted effort to trace the robbers, but when the Islander left had not succeeded in finding them.

In striking contrast to the lawlessness prevailing on the American side of the summit, is the manner in which the law is observed on the Canadian side. As Mr. D. E. Campbell, who has just returned from a trip over the Dyea and Skagway routes, said yesterday, a man appreciates a companion on the American side, but as soon as he crosses into Canadian territory he feels safe.

A GREAT BIG HOME.

The management of the Queen's Hotel in Montreal are making their guests feel so satisfied that ladies who have put up there say they were made to feel quite at home. A high tribute for Montreal's bijou fireproof house.

Stop that Cough! Take warning. It may lead to Consumption. A 25c. bottle of Shiloh's Cure may save your life. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

Travellers to Klondike will find it to their interest to call on
SAM REID,
THE
OUTFITTER
122 GOVERNMENT STREET, Before Purchasing

THE TREACHEROUS ICE.

Many Outfits and a Few Lives Reported Lost on the Northern Lakes.

Small Steamers Have Commenced to Run Making Travelling a Pleasure.

Skagway Trail Again Strewn With the Carcasses of Horses—The Islander's Trip.

There have been a large number of outfits and in some cases lives last since the ice in the chain of lakes, forming the headwaters of the Yukon commenced to break up. Advices received by the steamer Islander which returned yesterday from the North show that this loss of life and property is caused, as is so often the case, by the impatience of the gold seekers to go down the river. Waking up in the early morning the men would see an opening in the ice at the edge of the lake and immediately there would be a rush for the opening. Then when the wind, which always blows strongly, sprang up towards noon, the ice crushed the boats and the outfits were destroyed and in a few cases the occupants of the boats drowned.

Mr. D. E. Campbell, of this city, who spent the best part of a month at Lake Bennett, leaving there on Thursday last, arrived down on the Islander. He says the day before he left Bennett seven outfits were lost through boats being crushed in the ice, and there was also a report that several lives had been lost but this could not be confirmed. With the exception of Tagish, all of the lakes were pretty well free of ice when he left and it was expected that the ice would be out of Tagish in a few days. Small steamers were running on Lakes Bennett and Linderman and boats and barges were being pushed down as far as the ice would permit.

The Victorians at Bennett are all well and doing well, the Victoria-Yukon company's mill being kept busy. On May 24 there was a grand celebration of the Queen's Birthday, Britishers and Americans alike taking part.

According to Mr. Campbell, the scenes of last year are being re-enacted on the White Pass trail, there being many dead horses, practically killed by overwork, lying dead along the trail, the stench arising from the carcasses being stifling. The trail is far from good.

Mr. B. J. Keeler, of California, who returned from Tagish Lake, says that steam and gasoline launches are now plying on Lakes Linderman and Bennett, making a rapid transportation system between the foot of the summit and Caribou Crossing. He voyaged from Caribou Crossing to the head of Bennett on a gasoline launch, came through the portage in a skiff and completed the water trip on a steam launch. He says there are two steam craft operating on Lake Linderman and a gasoline launch on Bennett. None of the steam vessels has yet succeeded in getting through the neck of water at Caribou Crossing, but scows and skiffs are daily making the run. Much trouble is being caused by the jamming of floe ice at the foot of Bennett and the head of Tagish lakes, boats frequently becoming crushed to splinters. Keeler says that a week ago Saturday three men whose names he could not ascertain were drowned close to Caribou Crossing on Lake Bennett. He has been in camp at the head of Tagish for over six weeks. It is his belief that at least twenty persons have been drowned on the lakes since the ice began to break up. While he was coming up Lake Bennett a party of Frenchmen lost their boat and outfit under a pack of floe ice, but were themselves rescued by passing boatmen. Keeler saw two wrecked skiffs in the channel that runs through the portage between Lakes Linderman and Bennett, but the people in the neighborhood told him that those who were in the boats had escaped.

Some persons who had blown rocks out of the channel attempted to collect tolls of 25 cents for each boat passing through and were driven away by the Canadian police officials.

A week ago Friday, Fred Whitcomb, hailing from Keene, N.H., accidentally shot himself on Windy Arm, dying almost instantly.

The Indians arrested for the murder of William Meehan on McClintock river are still in custody at Lake Tagish.

When Keeler came by the Scales a number of men were digging out the contents of caches which were buried by the snow avalanche of April 3. Snow is still piled high over the place where the unrecovered bodies are supposed to be buried.

The Skagway wagon road has passed under the control of Receiver Brogan. Brogan, accompanied by Deputy Marshal Taylor and a force of men, went in wagons to the first toll gate, from which they ousted George A. Brackett's employees, replacing them with the receiver's men. This operation was repeated until the entire road was in possession of the receiver. No trouble is anticipated from the change.

Deputy Collector Floyd and the other indicted customs officials are still at liberty and attending to their duties in the customs house. They report twice a day to Deputy Marshal Taylor and are supposed to be out of custody on their own recognizances.

The Skagway police are still mystified over the murder of Ada Wilson, the negress, no clue having been discovered that would lead to the arrest of the strangler.

The Islander encountered pleasant weather on the trip. She brought down eighty passengers, among whom was James O'Connell, the ex-deputy collector of customs for Alaska, who was dismissed by Collector Ivey, in connection with the "whiskey ring" scandal.

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, biliousness or constipation, you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable, small and easy to take. Don't forget this. *

THE OMINECA COUNTRY.

Only Needs Communication to Open Up Its Great Mineral Resources.

Chatting yesterday as to the future of the northern part of the province, Mr. Richard Loring, Indian agent at Hazelton, gave some interesting news about the Omineca country as drawn from his personal experience of the district. In former years only a few new comers went into the district each year, but during the present spring and last winter two hundred men have scattered themselves over the district prospecting and as a result some important mining finds may result. On the Kis-Te-Gas, some 68 miles north of Hazelton, finds have been made of quartz carrying copper, gold and galena, all the way down the Skeena river from Hazelton to the mouth there have been prospects found of similar quartz and the district for miles to the northeast of Hazelton is equally rich in mineral. All that is needed to make this mineral add to the yearly output of the province is greater facilities for communication with the outside world. That is the great need, for until a railway is built much of this mineral must lie idle.

Omineca has been known for the last twenty-five years as a placer mining country, but the shallow work done by the primitive methods of pick and shovel must now give way to scientific hydraulicking for it no longer pays to merely scratch over the surface. The gold in the deeper ground can only be reached in this way. Omineca, however, offers a fine field for hydraulic works or for quartz mining and greater attention is being drawn to it. On the Hoquel-Get river, which joins the Skeena 120 miles below Hazelton, free milling gold quartz has been found by the Indians who brought Mr. Loring specimens of it, and on the same river fine copper ore has also been discovered. A number of claims are having assessment work done on them. With the advent o fa mining population the Omineca offers inducements too for settlers as there is plenty of rich agricultural land that will raise potatoes and all kinds of garden produce of fine quality, for the potatoe yield in the Omineca are, Mr. Loring says, bigger than in other portions of British Columbia. It is an excellent country for mixed farming and settlers with a market such as a mining population would give will do very well.

Another satisfactory thing about the Omineca is the high character of the Indian population. Mr. Loring, speaking from an extensive experience of the Indians, says they are honest, intelligent and peaceful. They make good miners, are handy carpenters, excellent workmen and very friendly towards white people. Formerly they were greatly opposed to the advent of white people, but that has all passed away and the Indians now have come to know that it will be to their benefit to have white people develop the country. As an example of the high honesty of the Indians, Mr. Loring says that for many years not a single case of theft by an Indian has come to his notice. That is a record that few white communities can boast of.

FROM THE NAAS.

After discharging at Vancouver on Monday 1,000 cases of last year's salmon pack, the steamer Barbara Boscowitz reached port from the north yesterday morning. She had been no further north than the Naas and the only interesting item of news she brings is that concerning the Iskoot. Her passengers down included some half dozen prospectors who come from Lorne creek on the upper Skeena. They had been looking for gold, but it is understood found nothing valuable. A. W. Vowell, superintendent of Indian affairs, and Dr. Bolton of Fort Simpson, and his two daughters, were among other passengers to arrive. When on the Skeena one of the crew of the Boscowitz secured a young bear which furnished much amusement for the passengers.

HOUSEKEEPING.

If a woman is in good health there is no more healthful employment than housework. Generally speaking, there is no happier woman in the world. But how different when every breath is pain, every step torture! This state of health, in nine cases out of ten comes from derangements of the delicate feminine organs of generation. The family doctor inquires first concerning these. He most usually insists upon an "examination." From this the modest woman naturally shrinks. She is right. Except in very unusual cases of "female weakness" examinations are unnecessary. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a simple, natural remedy for these ills. It cures safely, permanently.

Send 31 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing only, and receive free a copy of Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Following is the programme of the promenade concert to be given by the Fifth Regiment band at Mt. Baker hotel this evening:
Overture—"Bohemian Girl" ....Balfe
Invitation to the Gavotte .....Waldteufel
Selection from "The Isle of Champagne".... ....Furst
Waltzes—"Spring Flowers" ....Waldteufel
Selection on "Comic Operas" ..Arr Moses
Fantasia on "My Old Kentucky Home" ....Dalbey
Char. piece—"A Zanzibar Caprice"..Gilder
March—"La Fiesta" .....Roncoveri
God Save the Queen.

RHEUMATISM CURED IN 4 HOURS.

Mr. R. H. West, Water street, Vancouver, B.C., writes: I had been troubled with a very painful attack of rheumatism in my right shoulder for four days and could not use my arm. A friend procured a bottle of Griffith's Magic Liniment, and with two applications, in less than four hours time, the pain and stiffness disappeared so that I could use my arm as well as ever. It is truly a wonderful liniment, as I have not had the slightest sign of rheumatism returning. Griffith's Magic Liniment penetrates through the joints, relieving pains and aches, and reducing the swelling quicker and more permanently than any remedy previously discovered. Sold by all druggists, 25 cents.

"And may I—may I ask your father's consent, dear Miss Jane?"

"Pop's gone to war, but that don't make no difference—you'd have to ask maw anyway."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

George Borrow, who was in Spain in 1839, when that country was being invaded by Don Carlos, was the first war correspondent of whose work there is any record. Borrow represented the London Morning Herald, which was one of the leading Conservative papers.

Mrs. Oldham—Mrs. Cashleigh is being painted by a celebrated foreign artist.

Mrs. Whyland—What's the matter; has she lost the use of her hands?—Chicago News.

2 Quarts CHICKEN SOUP, 20 cts
That's how much chicken soup you can make from one can of our Concentrated Chicken Soup Extract. It's easily prepared by simply adding one half water and boiling, and the doctors say it is so healthful. Better order a can—20 cents.
D. R. Pottinger,
THE IDEAL, 96 YATES ST.

ALPACA COATS
That smack of summer coolness, that will keep their appearance and suggest custom tailoring. We can fit you, please you, and save you money.
JUST THIS HINT OF ONE OF THE LOT
Alpace Coats in two colors, black and gray, all seams linen sewn and strapped on the inside, three pockets,
THE PRICE, $1.25
Never previously sold for so little, and Straw Hats, Summer Underwear, Light Socks, Neglige Top Shirts, in fact everything for hot weather wear.
CAMERON
The acknowledged Cheapest Cash Clothier and Klondike Outfitter in Victoria, 55 Johnson street.

WHO SAYS
Crescent Bicycles
Are Not Popular?
"Copy of Telegram.
Chicago, May 27th, 1898.
M. W. WAITT & CO., Victoria, B. C.
Our actual Sales of Crescent Bicycles to this morning passed the total sales for year of 1897. Crescent popularity proven. Public demand our best recommendation.
WESTERN WHEEL WORKS."
Over 87,000 Crescents sold so far this season. Ride a Crescent and you have lots of company.
M. W. WAITT & CO.,
Local Agents.

FOR 1st JULY
CYCLING
CRICKETING
BOATING
SUITS from $7.50
Latest Designs and Material...
THOMAS BROS. & GRANT.
Civil, Naval and Military Tailors
92 Government Street

NOLTE
For CORRECT GLASSES
37
COME TO + US. +
FORT ST.

Open May 1st till Nov. 1st
..HOTEL REEVE..
Sproat Lake, Alberni
British Columbia's favorite summer resort. Hunting, fishing, bathing, lovely scenery; croquet lawn, etc. Terms, $1.50, $1.75 per day, including use of canoes. Steam launch for hire.
C. M. REEVE

MONEY TO LOAN
First Mortgage .....
Improved Real Estate
Swinerton & Oddy, P.O. Box 631 Tel. 491
106 Gov'mt St.

JUST RECEIVED
Seven cases new Sterling Silver Goods English Hall marked, among which are new designs in
TABLE MIRRORS and PHOTO FRAMES
In Imperial, Cabinet, Carte de Visite and Midget sizes.
C. E. REDFERN, 43 Gov'm't St.

CREIGHTON & CO. Have Removed to No. 18 Broad Street. Opposite Driard Hotel
Where they are now showing all the latest shades and patterns in spring and summer woollens. All in want of a summer suit or nobby trousers ought to call and inspect our goods before ordering elsewhere, as we carry the largest stock to choose from at
LOW PRICES

DIRECT FROM THE ORIENT
A Superior Line of Japanese Rugs, in Persian, Turkish and Indian Styles
All these rugs have the rich colorings, characteristic of "Oriental Fabrics"

Size in Feet		
6x9	10-6x12	9x9
9x10-6	10x14	9x11-6
9x12	9x15	12x15

WEILER BROS., Importers of ORIENTAL RUGS AND MATTINGS

GEO. POWELL & CO.
Cheapside, 127 Gov. St.
Special For This Week
Lawn Mowers and Rubber Hose
SPECIAL LOW PRICE

We are the sole agents for the Pacific Coast for
FOUR GROWN SCOTCH WHISKY
Ex-Benicia, Allonby and Agnes Oswald
— ALSO —
Corby's Rye Whiskey
In Bond and Duty Paid
TURNER, BEETON & CO.

NEWS OF VANCOUVER.

Suggestion That New Leadership May Bring Religious Discord Into Politics.

Four Rescues of Drowning Persons—Venerable Totem for Westminster Museum.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Vancouver, June 7.—J. McCook, the newly appointed United States consul for Dawson City, was overcome with heart failure while bathing in English Bay and rescued from certain death by a colored man named Joe Fortes, after he had disappeared for the third time. Fortes dived under his body and brought him to the surface and resuscitated him.

It is stated on apparently good authority, that the P.P.A. element desires to introduce a new issue into the provincial election contest. The P.P.A. men mean so they say, to ask a pledge of candidates that they will support legislation by the province to provide for the state inspection of nunneries and conventual establishments generally. They favor the adoption of a strong policy of antagonism to the Roman Catholic church at all costs and some of them believe, though it is not known that they have sufficient authority for their faith, that they will find in Mr. Jos. Martin a Protestant champion of the style they desire. The threat may of course come to nothing, but whispers of it are in the air and uttered freely by men of the P.P.A. order, who claim that they will get a big support for the policy above indicated from a large body of Orange voters in the province. Meanwhile the Rev. Mr. Chrisman in Vancouver is fomenting amongst big gatherings which attend to hear his preachings, a strong anti-Roman Catholic sentiment.

The city council had a timely discussion yesterday about the sanitary state of the city and the need of better scavenging and other precautionary arrangements. The very shallow waters of the upper end of False Creek are meanwhile emitting very unwholesome odors, and unless more stringent measures be taken by the city to prevent the owners of squalid little house boats and water side shacks from polluting the creek by continuing to throw into it all manner of refuse, there is some danger of an outbreak of typhoid fever. The present state of the creek shows completely how extremely dangerous it would be to drain into any portion of the creek, as recently suggested, the sewage of large and populous portions of the city.

Some of the vagrant toughs now in Vancouver are giving the local police much trouble. One of these fellows, a man named White, received a well merited sentence yesterday of ten months' imprisonment at hard labor for making a murderous assault on Police Officer Baines by means of a heavy stone in a sling. The blow smashed the officer's helmet and wounded him on the forehead. Indeed had it not been for the protective headgear Mr. Baines would have been half killed.

An ex-lieutenant of the Royal Navy, named C. D. Graham, was yesterday sentenced to six months' hard labor on each of three charges of passing worthless checks, after pleading guilty and electing to be tried summarily.

Three gallant rescues from drowning, besides that of Mr. McCook noted above, have been made this week already on False creek and English bay respectively. In the first instance Mr. M. Colbrook rescued a young lady from drowning by the capsizing of a rowboat, by jumping overboard from his own craft and holding up the drowning lady for half an hour until assistance came. In the second case Mr. Wm. Mackie plunged into False creek and rescued a boy from drowning, and in the third Mr. J. Fortes, of the Alhambra hotel, swam out and rescued a bather at English bay who had got out of his depth and already become unconscious, when grasped by his preserver. "Joe," as he is familiarly called, has saved the lives of five people at English bay and should be presented with a medal from the city council.

WESTMINSTER NOTES.

More burglaries are reported from the city and adjoining districts. The house of Mr. Milton on 6th avenue, was broken into on Saturday night, though nothing of value was taken, and on Sunday afternoon the home of a rancher named Baker on the Port Moody road was entered in his absence, many things being stolen—probably by one or other belonging to parties of toughs, who now make Sunday pilgrimages to Port Moody from New Westminster in order to indulge in disgraceful orgies.

Mayor Ovens, though still feeling a little weak, has almost completely recovered from his recent illness and the resulting operation.

The Brunett sawmills are now working overtime, putting in twelve hours a day. The mills are executing heavy orders for salmon cases and for general lumber, the latter being usually sent East.

The New Westminster museum has just received another addition to its interesting contents, in the form of a totem of a wolf, secured by Dr. Walkem and Indian Agent Devlin, as a gift from a chief of the Mosquiow tribe. The totem is of a good age, alleged to date back two centuries.

BRITISH COLUMBIA RIFLES.

That is the Name of the Corps Just Authorized for the Kootenay.

Captain P. McL. Forin, of Rossland, has received word from Lieutenant-Colonel Peters, D.O.C., that the Kootenay Regiment of Militia will be known as the British Columbia Rifles, and that the Rossland company, being the first enrolled, will be known as Company No. 1.

The crest of the regiment has been selected and will consist of the representation of a head of a big horn or Rocky Mountain sheep, with the motto "Kloshe Naanich." The words are Chinook and mean look out.

Boundary Creek is disappointed at not being asked to form a regiment of the Rifles. The men there think that at no point in the province could a finer company be gathered together, either as a mounted or infantry company. Captain S. M. Johnson, of Anaconda, communicated with Lieutenant-Colonel Peters on the subject, and the following encouraging reply was received: "Your letter of the 10th May received and noted. The companies I applied for at Rossland, Nelson, Revelstoke, Vernon, Kamloops, and Fort Steele have been approved, but I do not think it is likely that the government will authorise any more this year. I quite agree with you that in time it will be necessary to have companies also stationed in your locality. I will likely be in the Boundary country this season, and will then be able to take the matter up and decide what is best to be done."

MONBARS.

Robert Mantell Delights the Audience at the Victoria Theatre.

As the delineator of the emotional side of French character Mr. Robert Mantell is a genuine success, as the applause of the large audience at the Victoria theatre last night plainly admitted.

Monbars is essentially French and highly dramatic, one of those plays that takes the keenest artistic skill to avoid overdoing and in the title role Mr. Mantell admirably brought out the full force of the character, without stilting or staginess. The Anglo-Saxon is so different from the Latin races that when the curtain went up at the opening the audience was a little cold, but very soon the natural and lifelike acting of Mr. Mantell drew a sympathetic attention that grew into enthusiasm as the play proceeded. It was not merely a masterly rendering of lines, but it was a real study of French character that Mr. Mantell gave and people recognized and appreciated it. The tragic horror of the closing scene was very real, even to the

MANTELL IN MONBARS

temporary strength which Monbars' anger gives him to fight his treacherous friend. With such a leader the ladies and gentlemen who supported the star had an onerous task and as Diane, Miss Roselle Knott had an exceedingly difficult role for tears and grief to be kept up through a long evening means a very heavy strain. She certainly deserves great credit for the way she played her part. Monsieur Monton (Mr. Beverly W. Turner) and his lively spouse Blanche (Miss Marion P. Clifton) had a light vein that pleased well and the support generally was good. One little fault that most English-speaking actresses have is the inability to pronounce the word "Monsieur," apparently and this was noticeable in some instances last night, varying from "Mounseer" to "Mesire." However, this is not a very grave flaw, and seems hard to overcome. The people had a treat at the Victoria theatre last night and they knew it.

THE CITY

Steamer Umatilla arrived from San Francisco late last night with a large number of passengers and a quantity of merchandise for Victoria.

The Juvenile Foresters had a re-union at their hall on Government street last evening, when ice cream with other refreshments were dispensed to the members and their friends and an enjoyable time was spent.

Mr. S. Jones, of the Dominion hotel, is in receipt of a letter from Capt. Wastie, in which the captain says he has been instructed by Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann, the contractors for the Kettle River railway, to engage 2,000 men at once. Capt. Wastie hopes to obtain some of the men in Victoria.

Mr. D. D. Mann, of Mackenzie & Mann, the railway promoters, arrived in the city last evening. In answer to a request for an interview Mr. Mann said he had nothing to say at present. Mr. T. G. Shaughnessy, vice-president of the C.P.R., who was also expected last evening, did not arrive, having gone into the Kootenay country.

The Empress of Japan brought news from the Orient last night that the well-known sealing schooner Silver Fleece went ashore at Muroran on the Japanese coast and is probably a total loss. The crew, however, were safe and 330 out of some 500 skins on board had also been saved. The schooner had gone inshore to look for the crew of a boat which had been lost and had made for the land.

The steamer Brixham, the first vessel of the Boston & Alaska Company's line to start for the North, arrived at the outer wharf last evening and will be in port until this evening. She has 100 tons of freight to load here and besides will be inspected by the local officials before proceeding on her voyage. From here the Brixham will go to Vancouver.

Two well known and popular young Victorians, Mr. E. Johnson, of the steamer Charmer, and Miss Grace Walker, were united in marriage last evening by the Rev. J. C. Speer. The ceremony, which took place at the residence of the groom, View street, was very largely attended by the friends of the young couple, and they were the recipients of a number of handsome and useful presents. The groom was supported by Mr. T. Strickland, and Miss Bessie Johnson acted as bridesmaid.

During battalion drill last evening No. 3 Company was presented with the general efficiency shield, and the cups won by the gun team in the annual inspection were also presented, as were the swagger sticks won by the team captained by Lieut. H. Pooley in the marching competition. After drill a general meeting was held, at which matters connected with the annual picnic were discussed. The sports committee rules were submitted and accepted. The total proceeds of the assault-at-arms were shown to be $900, $500 of which goes towards sending the gun team to St. John, N. B.

The executive of the N.P.A.A.O., the big boating combination whose last regatta at Esquimalt is looked back upon as one of the aquatic events long to be remembered, decided last night that the regatta should be held here on July 15 and 16. Tremendous interest is taken in this regatta all over the Coast as the Sound cities and British Columbia cities have great rivalry over the various events. The executive decided last night that the schoolboy race, which was not settled on the Queen's birthday, should be rowed during the regatta and another prize will be offered. The J.B.A.A. have charge of the arrangements.

Ask your grocer for
Windsor Salt
"For Table and Dairy. Purest and Best"

A SUNSHINY VOYAGE.

The R.M.S. Empress of Japan Completes a Very Delightful Run From the Orient.

Coal Is Expensive at Hongkong—Nothing Heard From the Philippines.

Beautiful weather and pleasant company made the trip of the R. M. S. Empress of Japan from the Orient to quarantine, where she arrived last night, one to be remembered by the 122 saloon passengers who crossed the ocean on her. Considerable fog was encountered at the entrance to the straits, but the big liner came on uninterrupted, reaching William Head at 5:30 o'clock. Here she was tended on by the steamer Willapa, which returned to Victoria with the mails and saloon passengers at 11 afterwards making a second trip for the steerage passengers, of whom all told there were 364. Forty-four of these were Chinese for Victoria. When the Willapa came alongside of the Empress newspapers were in great demand, all on board the big liner being eager to learn of the progress of the Spanish-American war, although few, if any, were able in return to give any information regarding the crisis in the Philippines.

"At Hongkong," said Mr. Granville, a resident of that city, who with his sister intends paying Mr. Lobb, of Esquimalt, a visit, "we have heard nothing whatever later than the report first received concerning the taking of Manila. One American warship was coaling at Hongkong about the first of May, but it was in the Chinese quarter of the town and therefore she did not come under British regulations. The Chinese portion of Hongkong has always been a nuisance but he understands that now the territory is about to be taken over by the British. As to the revolt at Shasti, 600 miles up the river at Shanghai, he believed that a few British gunboats have been sent up the Yantsekiang to investigate the trouble.

Lord George Fitzgerald, an Irish baron, who has been visiting Japan and who is returning to Ireland, is another passenger deeply interested in the war, but states that nothing of importance has of late regarding it, especially that part of it relating to the Philippines, appeared in the Oriental exchanges.

Perhaps the most notable passenger aboard was Sir Charles Mitchell, G.C.M.G., governor of the Straits Settlements with headquarters at Singapore. Sir Charles has spent the last month in Japan and is now on his way to England in continuation of his furlough.

J. G. Elliot, who embarked at Yokohama, has been the subject of columns of newspaper articles. He is one of the firm of Eliot & Fry, renowned photographers, of London, Eng.

Among other passengers were Rev. W. H. Elton, an Episcopalian minister, who has spent the last ten years of his life in Borneo, and who with Mrs. Elton are on a trip to England; Mr. and Mrs. Orr-Ewing have lived some time in the upper Yangtsekiang, and are now on they way home to Glasgow; Mrs. Agnew Pope, one of the few writers on financial questions, who has been travelling extensively for a trade journal and who landed at Victoria; Col. George, an attache of the British legation in Japan; Capt. Gransmore and Mr. W. H. Grant, Naval Reserve men; Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Phipson, of Bombay; Miss Anthony and Miss Pownall, who are touring the world, are amongst the saloon passengers, sixteen of whom debarked here.

The Japan brought a full general cargo and will proceed to Vancouver early this morning.

A TRIAL TRIP.

New Steel Steamer Built for the C.P.N. Company Makes Her Initial Run.

A gay party went out on the trial trip of the new C.P.N. steamer Beaver yesterday afternoon, there being in all upwards of seventy-five ladies and gentlemen, and all were greatly pleased with the vessel's performance. Commodore Irving and Capt. Tackaberry were at the wheel and if the excursion had been public it would have been a very popular event. Out to Albert Head, from there to William Head, then to Esquimalt, around the warships and back to port, was the route chosen. The steamer, though not making 17 knots an hour, the speed that has been calculated on, came so close to it that the test was very satisfactory. The easy way in which she can be handled is cause for congratulation to the builders, the Albion Iron Works. One or two revolutions of the big stern wheel and the vessel is going at a speed greater than that of the average craft. The Beaver, which bears the name of the pioneer steamer in British Columbia waters, is handsomely built and is equipped with all modern contrivances likely to be of service. She is worthy of more than passing notice inasmuch as she is the first steel vessel built in British Columbia. Both her owners and builders have every reason to feel proud of her for in her construction as also in appearance she being a model river steamer.

PHILIPPINE PEOPLES.

Five Races Represented in the Islands—The Spanish Mostly Officials.

N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.)

The new principality which has fallen into our hands, as large as Arizona, as rich as Cuba, with a population two or three times as great as that the of Pacific Slope, has a great many features of interest, and not the least is the character of its peoples. And it is proper to speak of the peoples because in this group of islands there are representatives of five of the grand divisions of the human race. Only the African, the American Indian, and the Innuit or Esquimaux are lacking; all the other grand divisions are represented.

The smallest, most ancient, most aboriginal, and least known to Americans, are the small black people of the inner fastnesses, the mountains and inaccessible recesses, called the Negritos. They have kinky hair and resemble some of the African races, but there is nothing in history or tradition to show that they belong in Africa, or have ever han any relations with it or with its races. In fact, there have been scattered over the South Seas and adjacent continents, from the Indies to Tonga and from Japan to Australia, a black population colsely allied physically to the Africans, but distinct in language and tradition. They were the original inhabitants apparently and the Polynesians and Malays have successively encroached on them and driven them inland.

They are all dwindling races, rapidly becoming extinct, unalterably savage, though often gentle in character, and limited in intelligence. Their numbers are not great, but they have left ineffaceable traces by intermixture with the invading races, so that peoples with a tinge of this Negrito blood are very numerous. They have long disappeared from the Japanese islands, but one occasionally finds yet in the mountains swarthy individuals in whom the strong, straight, coarse black hair shows a strong inclination to fall into beautiful waves. Such individuals are really finer looking and more attractive than the Japanese of purer blood, but the ancient traditional contempt of the negro is still visible in their attempt to hide the swarthy skin and kinky hair as evidence of ugliness.

Of these black races in the Farthest East—so far as to be to us the Extreme West—there are three branches—the Australian "black fellow," with black skin, but clear-cut features and straight hair, now almost extirpated and confined to Australia. The second is the Papuan, the larger, coarser, kinky-haired, Congo negro, remnant of a great race, now found from New Guinea eastward. They are still abundant in New Guinea and some of the other great groups of islands nearby. They appear to be incorrigible savages. The third and gentler race is the Negrito, existing in greatest purity in the Philippines, but found from the mountains of India to Formost eastward. They are smaller and gentler and, though with wavy hair, are otherwise less negroid. Apparently at a time far preceding history they were a great race, occupying the territory described and extending southward among the East Indies, until they met the allied Papuan race. They now number from 10,000 to 20,000 in the Philippines, and probably not 100,000 in all. In the Philippines they have mingled with the other races until there is not a city or village where the tent cannot be found. When they are not safe from interferences by other races they are wanderers in the upland forests, hunters and fishers, never forming settled communities except in a very few places under the direct protection of the Spanish. When they are fairly safe from attack they settle in small communities and raise rice and maize. They are great hunters, both by bow and arrow and by traps, and are celebrated for their intimate knowledge of everything eatable, whether animal or vegetable, which lives in the forest. They also have the reputation of an accurate knowldege of the medicinal plants, some of which are said to have marvellous properties.

Their dress is very slight. They marry each man one woman, whom, unlike their neighbors, they do not buy. The live under a chief, elected at first, then unchangeable, who administers their law and traditions and settles all disputes. Their state has been so long precarious that even their language seems to have disappeared. They use one made up of words from the languages of their invaders, the Indonisians and Malays.

The second people of the Philippines is the Indonsian race, like those occupying the East Indies—companies of the Polynesians of the South Seas and Hawaii, but with a large Malay intermixture. Long before history they invaded the islands and drove the Negritos inland. Later the Malays descended on them and drove them inland, so that now the Negritos are furthest inland, the Indonisians are in the middle region and the Malays on the coast.

The Indonisians are called infideles, or "pagan," by the Spanish and Malays. They are larger, finely made, warlike, independent and embrace the majority of the population not yet conquered. The Negritos are unquestionably fond of seclusion, the "pagans" of independence. They are industrious, honest, capable, and, submitted to such a government as ours, would be happy, peaceful and prosperous. They could doubtless be easily Christianized by Protestant missionaries, but in the Philippines there is a strong opposition to priests. They number about 300,000. Along the coasts, and forming the great body of the population, are the Malays. They must have entered the islands not long before they were discovered, three or four centuries ago. They then occupied only scattered communities along the coast. They now occupy the Sulu group exclusively, and form the main population on the other islands, and number perhaps eight millions. They are of the familiar Malay type, small, yellow or brown, independent, aggressive, fanatical, enterprising, hard to bring to a civilized attitude on any matter.

Of these about a quarter of a million are still Mohammedans. They are called Moros (Moors) by the Spanish. The remaining great majority are Christian nominally (always Catholic), and are called Indios or Indians.

Of the Chinese there are about 50,000. They are almost all men, are the middlemen of the business of the islands, live in the cities and towns, and are very prosperous. Some of them have attained great wealth, and their social status is much above that of the average Chinese.

Of the Spanish there are about 15,000, of whom about one-third are Creole, or born on the islands. The remainder are officials and colonials. The language used is Spanish, and many of the Indios can use it. The priestly rule has been hard here and has lost popular sympathy. The Philippines are said to form the last great, inaccessible stronghold for those religious orders which have had the disapproval of Protestant civilization, and the passing of the islands under Protestant rule is a severe blow to them, though a blessing undoubtedly to the natives and to the ordinary Catholics.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure cures where others fail. It is the leading Cough Cure and no home should be without it. Pleasant to take and goes right to the spot. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

DISABILITIES

Do you feel more tired in the morning than on going to bed? Do you have melancholy spells, poor memory, shy, despondent, want to be let alone, irritable? If you do feel so you suffer from Nervous Debility. If you are treated now you can be cured. If you wait you may wait a little too long. Many who wait become nervous wrecks Don't you wait. The sure, speedy cure the GREAT

"HUDYAN."

HUDYAN CURES

LOST MANHOOD.
FAILING POWERS.
NERVOUS DEBILITY.
HORRIBLE DREAMS.
CONSTIPATION.
LOSS OF POWER.
LOSS OF CAPACITY.
LACK OF ENERGY.

Call or write for

Circulars and Testimonials.

Blood Poison
Blood Poison
Blood Poison
Blood Poison
First, secondary, tertiary forms of blood disorders are manifested by copper-colored spots itching skin, irritated, dry, parched throat, ulcers in the mouth, falling hair. Act prompt Get cured. The 30-day cure is what you need Call or write for

30 - DAY - CURE CIRCULARS.

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE
Stockton, Market and Ellis Sts.,
San Francisco - - Cal.

EDUCATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual examination of candidates for certificates of qualification to teach in the Public Schools of the Province will be held as follows, commencing on Monday, July 4th 1898, at 8:45 a. m.:

Victoria .. In South Park School Building
Vancouver .. .. .. In High School Building
Kamloops .. .. .. In Public School Building

Each applicant must forward a notice, thirty days before the examination, stating the class and grade of certificate for which he will be a candidate, the optional subjects selected, and at which of the above-named places he will attend.

Every notice of intention to be an applicant must be accompanied with satisfactory testimonial of moral character.

Candidates are notified that all of the above requirements must be fulfilled before their applications can be filed.

All Candidates for First Class Grade A, Certificates, including Graduates, must attend in Victoria to take the subjects prescribed for July 13th and 14th instants, and to undergo required oral examination.

S. D. POPE,
Superintendent of Education.
Education Office, Victoria, May 4, 1898.
ex6

Notice to Intending Klondikers

For years our well-known brands of

'Derby' and 'Old Virginia'

plug smoking tobacco have been shipped by us to the Klondike. As this tobacco is

Prepared to Stand the Climate

we recommend pipe smokers to provide themselves with a supply of

'Derby' and 'Old Virginia'

packed in 17½ lb. and 10 lb. tin caddies, which can be had from all dealers in British Columbia.

The American Tobacco Co. of Canada, Limited

A NERVOUS DEBILITY SUFFERER in an aggravated form shows it in his face—a haggard, worn-looking man. The same with women. But what of the man who has lost all vital and manly power, and yet looks like a physical giant? That is just the question to which Dr. Sanden has devoted twenty years of study. It is true that men who look strong ARE weak in this respect. Dr. Sanden has found the cause and explains it in his little work, "Three Classes of Men," which send sealed free by mail, sealed from observation, or can be had at his office. It gives full information relating to

DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT

It might be worth your time to read the little book. Get it, or call and see this wonderful Belt.

ADDRESS:

DR. A. T. SANDEN,
St. James' St., Montreal, Quebec.

These Houses are to rent

..HOUSE..
7 Rooms. Hot and Cold Water, Corner Leighton Road and Richmond Avenue
RENT, $12

..HOUSE..
6 Rooms. Cadboro Bay Road
$10

..HOUSE..
8 Rooms. Belcher St.
$15

200 Acre Farm; Barn Etc., Cowichan.
150 Acre Farm, Sooke.
$100 per year.

BEAUMONT BOGGS & CO.,
(Established 1890)
28 Broad Street

PROVINCIAL GOAL AT VICTORIA

TENDERS, endorsed "Gaol Supplies," for the supply of Bread, Beef, Groceries, Clothing and Coal, for the use of the said institution, from the 1st day of July next to the 30th of June, 1899, will be received by the undersigned, up to Saturday, the 25th June. Samples of groceries, clothing, etc., can be seen at the gaol, Lopez avenue. Tenders to state price of coal per ton of 2,000 pounds. All supplies to be delivered at the goal as required, without extra charge.

Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Brooms, Brushes and all articles required for use in this contract to be of Provincial maunufacture as far as practicable.

F. S. HUSSEY,
Supt. of Prov. Police and Warden of Gaols.
June 6, 1898.

ED. LINES, General Scavenger, 236 Yates street. Yards, etc., cleaned. Orders left at Geo. Mauro's, 89 Government street; Speed Bros., Corner Douglas and Fort; or Blair and Gordon, corner Menzies and Michigan, will be promptly attended to.

$1,000 REWARD.

3 Big Fires in One Day.

Protect your homes by purchasing a

STEMPEL MACHINE.

Costs little; insures you against loss. A lady can handle it. Be sure you get a Stempel. Beware of Peddlars offering bogus machines. We offer a $1,000 challenge to any machine on the market. Write the Agent,

W. H. PRIOR } Sole Agent for British Columbia.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Ry

TIME TABLE No. 31,

To take effect at 7 a.m. on Saturday, March 26 1898. Trains run on Pacific Standard Time

GOING NORTH—READ DOWN.

	Daily	Sat'day & Sun.
	A.M.	P.M.
Lv. Victoria for Nanaimo and Wellington	9:00	4:00
Ar. Nanaimo	1:20	7:16
Ar. Wellington	12:45	7:35

GOING SOUTH—READ UP.

	Daily	Sat'day & Sun
	A.M.	P.M.
Ar. Victoria	12:07	8:00
Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria	8:45	4:58
Lv. Wellington for Victoria	8:25	4:25

For rates and information apply at Company' offices.

A. DUNSMUIR.
President

H. K. PRIOR,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.
ex29

WE SUIT YOU

More than one way. Our work always gives satisfaction.

CAMPBELL & CO

The leading tailors, opposite Colonist office, corner Broad and Trounce Alley.

Watches And Jewelry

Will sell at prime cost for a few days, the largest and most select stock of Diamonds, Watches and Clocks. The sale will commence on the 14th of May, and continue up to the 21st. A FEW ARTICLES QUOTED: Waltham Watch Co. special high grade Vanguard, 21 ruby jewels, adjusted to ⅛ of a second; climate and position, $25.00; Crescent street, 17 ruby jewels, highest grade of movement made by Waltham Co. for twenty-five years, $15.00; Waterbury Watches, short wind, stemwind and setters, $2.00; Nickle Alarm Clocks, 90c. S. A. STODDART, 68 YATES ST.

$200.00 REWARD

A reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid for the recovery, dead or alive, of the body of B. S. SPENCER, of San Francisco, who was lost on the Jane Gray, off Cape Flattery, May 22, 1898.

Said Spencer weighed 185 pounds, was 5 feet 7 inches high, had very full smooth face, with marked dimple in chin, thick black hair, gray eyes, and heavy brow.

Address R. A. McLAUGHLIN,
San Francisco.
Or—ABRAHAM E. SMITH,
U. S. Consul, Victoria, B.C.

PABST BOHEMIAN

From Milwaukee. The finest Beer the world ever produced, on draught at the . . . .

Bank Exchange,

The coolest, cleanest, and cheapest Restaurant in the city. Never closes

HANDY LIST

— OF —

VICTORIA FIRMS.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.

M. R. SMITH & CO., Victoria, B.C., Manufacturers of all kinds of Plain and Fancy Biscuits and Cakes.

BOOK EXCHANGE.

CASHMORE'S, 103 Douglas street; buy and exchange all kinds of books and novels.

DRAYMAN.

JOSEPH HANEY, Truck and Drayman—Office 26 Yates street; stables 119 Superior street; Telephone 171.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS & EMBALMERS.

CHAS. HAYWARD, 52 Government street.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS.

R. LETTICE—Paints, oils, varnishes, etc. Window glass and wall paper.

HARDWARE.

E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and Agricultural Implements. Cor. Johnson and Government.

HARDWARE, MINING AND MILLING SUPPLIES.

THE HICKMAN-TYE HARDWARE CO.—32 and 34 Yates street.

HOTELS.

OCCIDENTAL—$1 to $1.50 per day. Under management of Walter Porter.

DOMINION—Popular prices; all comforts of higher price hotels. Free bus; meals 25 cents.

QUEEN'S—Am. and Europ. plan, cor. Store and Johnson streets. J. C. Voss, Prop.

LIVERY AND TRANSFERS.

VICTORIA TRANS. CO., 21 Broughton st. —Largest stock of horses, carriages, etc., for hire.

VICTORIA TRUCK AND DRAY CO—Telephone 13.

MINING BROKERS.

BEN WILLIAMS & CO., 44 Fort St., mining brokers and operators. Stocks and shares sold on commission. Correspondence solicited.

PLATE GLASS.

R. LETTICE, dealer in paints, oils, varnish and window glass; agent for Brilliant Sign Letter Co., and Aspenall's Enamel. No. 40 Fort street.

STEAM COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.

STEMLER & EARL, Coffee, spices, mustard and baking powders. Pembroke st. near Government.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

FOR PERMANENT PHOTOS see EYRES, Yates street.

MAYNARD'S ART STUDIO, No. 41 Pandora street, dealers in all kinds of photographic material; views of British Columbia and Alaska.

Sema Block—Maynard's Shoe and Finding Store, 41 Pandora street; boots, shoes, leather and shoe findings; "K" boots a specialty. fel

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHERS.

L. GOODACRE, Contractor by app't to Royal Navy and Dominion Government. Tel. 32.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA MARKET CO. Ld., Gov't and Yates Sts., Butchers and Packers; wholesale and retail dealers in fresh, salted and smoked meats, lard, etc.: branch Vancouver.

SEAL ENGRAVING AND EMBOSSING

W. H. PHILLIPPS, 39½ Douglas, south of Fort street.

STEAM DYE WORKS.

PAISLEY DYE, WORKS—Tel. 410. The old reliable. Established 1885. 116 Yates street.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Tel. 200—Largest estab.; country orders solicited. 141 Yates street.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria, for a transfer of the license of "Everett's Exchange," situate on the corner of Esquimalt and Craigflower roads, from Patrick Everett to Frederick Smith, for the retail of wine, beer and other spiritous liquors.

P. EVERETT.

May 27th, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia at its next session, by the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, the purchasers of the rights, powers privileges and franchises of the Consolidated Railway Company, for an Act extending for two years the time for the completion of the works authorized by section 42 of the Consolidated Railway Company's Act, 1896

Dated this 5th day of November, 1897.

McPHILLIPS, WOOTTON & BARNARD,
no6 Solicitors for the Applicants.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

20th May, 1898.

HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned persons to be Collectors of Votes, under the provisions of section 16 of the "Redistribution Act, 1898," namely:

Josiah Skirrett, of Donald, for the North Riding, East Kootenay Electoral District.

Charles M. Edwards, of Fort Steele, for the South Riding, East Kootenay Electoral District.

John D. Sibbald, of Revelstoke, for the Revelstoke Riding, West Kootenay Electoral District.

Alexander Lucas, of Kaslo, for the Slocan Riding, West Kootenay Electoral District.

Roderick F. Tolmie, of Nelson, for the Nelson Riding, West Kootenay Electoral District.

John Kirkup, of Rossland, for the Rossland Riding, West Kootenay Electoral District.

Leonard Norris, of Vernon, for the East Riding, Yale Electoral District.

Walter B. Anderson, of Union, V. I., for the Comox Electoral District.

Harry O. Wellburn, of Duncan, V. I., for the Cowichan Electoral District.

Thomas Fletcher, of Alberni, V. I., for the Alberni Electoral District.

Herbert Stanton, of Nanaimo, for the Nanaimo City, North Nanaimo and South Nanaimo Electoral Districts.

And His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned persons to be Distributing Collectors, under the provisions of section 17 of the said Act, namely:

In the former Electoral District of East Kootenay, James F. Armstrong, of Fort Steele.

In the former Electoral District of West Kootenay, George A. McFarland, of Nelson.

In the former East Riding of Yale Electoral District, Hugh St. Q. Cayley, of Grand Forks.

In the newly-constituted Districts of Comox, Cowichan and Alberni, Andrew L. Smith, of Alberni, V. I.

In Nanaimo City, North and South Nanaimo Electoral Districts, George Thomson, of Nanaimo.

TENDERS.

Highway Bridge Across the Thompson River at Kamloops, B. C.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works up to and including the 31st day of may next, for the supply and delivering at the site of the works all the piles required in connection with the construction of the above bridge.

Tenders must be addressed to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner, and indorsed "Tender for Piles, Kamloops Bridge."

Tenders must be accompanied, as security for the due fulfilment of the work, by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit equal to five per cent. of the total amount of the tender, made payable to the order of the undersigned, which will be forfeited if the successful tenderer fails to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. The cheques of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

Tenderers must also furnish the names of two sureties acceptable to the Department who are willing to execute a bond for the penal sum of two hundred dollars each for the due completion of the work.

Specifications can be seen on and after the tenth instant, at the Lands and Works Department, Victoria, and at the office of the Government Agent, Kamloops. Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the printed forms supplied.

The Department is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works.
Lands and Works Department.
Victoria, B. C., 7th May, 1898. m8

Notice to Taxpayers.

Electoral Districts of Victoria City, South Victoria and Esquimalt, and the Land Districts, of Rupert, Sayward, Quatsino Coast, Queen Charlotte Islands, North Saanich, and parts of Barclay and Clayoquot.

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with the Statutes, that Revenue Tax and all taxes levied under the "Assessment Act," are now due for the year 1898 Assessed taxes are collectible at the following rates, viz—

If paid on or before June, 1898:—

Three-fifths of one per cent. on real property
Two and one-half per cent. on assessed value of wild land.
One-half of one per cent. on personal property.

On so much of the income of any person as exceeds one thousand dollars the following rates namely, upon such excess of income, when the same is not more than ten thousand dollars, one per cent; when such excess is over ten thousand dollars, and not more than twenty thousand dollars, one and one-quarter of one per cent. when such excess is over twenty thousand dollars, one and one-half of one per cent.

If paid on or after the 1st July, 1898.

Four-fifths of one per cent. on real property.
Three per cent. on the assessed value of wild land.
Three-fourths of one per cent. on personal property.

On so much of the income of any person as exceeds one thousand dollars the following rates, namely, upon such excess, when the same is not more than ten thousand dollars, one and one quarter of one per cent; when such excess is over ten thousand dollars and not more than twenty thousand dollars, one and one-half of one per cent.; when such excess is over twenty thousand dollars, one and three-fourths of one per cent.

Revenue Tax, $3 00 per capita (Victoria City excepted).

Victoria, B. C., January 6th, 1898.

C. BOOTH,
Assessor and Collector.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointment:

25th May, 1898.

W. F. Robertson, of the City of Montreal, Esquire, B. A., Sc., to be Provincial Mineralogist vice William A. Carlyle, Esquire, resigned.

YOUR CHAIR IDEAS

In selecting new Chairs for your home there are two points to consider, one is beauty, the other comfort, these are the most important features of the lines of a large assortment of Chairs just received which we are now showing. Another important feature is the low price at which we are offering them.

Also a carload of the latest styles of Furniture, 23 crates of new Dinner and Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, Carpet and Linoleums, etc.

Intending puruchasers are invited to inspect them and compare prices.

THE B.C. FURNITURE CO.,
JACOB SEHL, Manager.

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NOTICE

THE DAILY COLONIST is for sale at the news stands and on the streets of Vancouver on the arrival of the steamer from Victoria and at the following additional places on the provincial mainland:

NEW WESTMINSTER, D. Lyall & Co.
KAMLOOPS, W. T. Slavin, J. A. Halton.
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REVELSTOKE, Battersan & Co., F. B. Wells, Can. Drug and Book Co., C.P. R. station; A. J. Aman, C.P.R. station; McDowell, Atkins, Watson Co., Revelstoke station.
NELSON, A. Purdy, Thomson Stationery Co.
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THE BATTLE OF ATBARA.

An Officer of the Seaforth Highlanders Describes His Experiences.

The following interesting extracts are taken from a letter written by an officer of the Seaforth Highlanders, a few days after the battle of Atbara, to a friend at Malta, who has been good enough to forward them to The Broad Arrow for publication:

I will begin to-day (10th April) a description of the battle of the Atbara. It was a very "dangerous" fight, far away the worst of the four decent-sized ones that I have been in.

We left our camp at 5:30 p.m. on the evening of Thursday, the 7th, and marched in three big squares till 9 p.m., then bivouacked in the desert till 2 a.m., and marched straight on to the attack.

Soon after daybreak we came in sight of Mahmoud's camp; we could only tell it by the smoke and by seeing a few Baggara horsemen and foot about. I thought myself he had bolted. At 6:10 a.m. twenty-four guns opened at 600 to 800 yards range, and the gunners think they inflicted fearful loss. It was a fine sight, this grand force drawn up in one long line and the guns blazing away from the right flank. We sat down, smoked, and watched the show through our glasses. The camp was set on fire in a number of places, but it did not spread.

At 7:5 a.m. the infantry were ordered to advance. The Camerons led in line, firing steady sweeping volleys.

The Seaforths followed in column of companies with sloped arms. I was in the leading company. It was a severe trial for young soldiers. The Camerons had the excitement of firing; we following fifty to sixty yards in rear had nothing to do, except to watch their men dropping, and all the bleeding and doctoring and stretcher work—one man of the Camerons, badly wounded, staggered blindly back gurgling and groaning bang through my company, and another fell with his head half blown off, right in front.

Altogether it wasn't nice; but our men never turned a hair and marched as steadily as if we were maching across the Marsa; at last we reached the zareba, and the Camerons, who had been firing excellent volleys, began to pull away the zareba to let us pass through. All the time the enemy in the second line of stockade work and riflepits were firing absolutely point blank at us.

We soon cleared a hole in the zareba, and then my company and I was to halt and the companies behind to deploy on me, and then a steady advance to be made, but this proved hopeless.

The Camerons were not going to wait for us, and let us pass them. As a whole the Seaforths did obey orders wonderfully for a time, but many came in with us, and any idea of steady deployment in face of rifle-fire at twenty paces was, of course, absurd. By this time also, the Lincolnshire regiment, had got in, and in one minute it became a wild rush in three or four wedges of groups of some 2,000 men. The Warwicks were still outside.

This disjointed advance was bad enough, but when it became apparent that the whole interior of the work was one mass of rifle-pits and straw huts, each of which held men firing at you, apart from the main body slowly retiring in front, then it became a veritable pandemonium. Men were firing in all directions at concealed Dervishes who were firing back at us, and of course from our rear we constantly received bullets from our own side.

All my efforts and those of the senior officers were directed to trying to form a decent line. The younger officers' great ideal, of course, was to rush forward brandishing revolvers.

Somehow or other we advanced, all of us having marvellous escapes, and as we reached the palm belt a new danger arose as Macdonald's Soudanese brigade struck out right rear, whooping and yelling and sending Martini bullets all around us.

At this time young Vandeleur of my regiment was dangerously wounded in the hip, and poor young Gore was shot dead through the lungs.

However, it did not last long, for we soon drove the enemy helter-skelter through the palm belt into the broad dry bed of the Atbara, and we then "gave them beans." They were plucky fellows, and most of them simply walked away. Our orders were not to advance beyond the river bank, and as soon as the last of them had disappeared into the bush the "cease fire" sounded, and I thanked the Almighty I was safe out of as unpleasant a fight as it was possible to imagine.

We had now to collect our wounded, and found we had had rather a bad time. Colonel Murray shot through the left elbow, as soon as he was bandaged up, returned to the zareba, and brought us out of action.

Vandaleur, as I told you, was dangerously wounded in the hip; Captain Baillie had his left leg much shattered, but they hope to save it; Captain McLachlan got a most painful bullet wound in the left leg; he hobbled after he was hit; Lieutenant Thompson slightly wounded in the foot.

The Camerons were most unlucky in losing two of the best fellows in the world—Findlay shot through the hip and body, he died in a quarter of an hour, and poor Urquhart, a great friend of mine, shot through the sporran top and practically killed instantaneously. Major Napier has a nasty, but I hope not dangerous, thigh wound.

Escapes were numerous and remarkable. Colonel Money (Camerons) had a bullet through his helmet and his led horse killed. A corporal of the Seaforths had seven bullet holes in his clothes—one through his spat, toe of his boot shoe off, one through his ball-bag, another through his pocket just slightly wounding him in the chest. Piper Cameron of the Camerons received one bullet in his head, and five in his chest.

C Company of my regiment had Vandaleur wounded and eleven men killed and wounded, and four men with bullets through their helmets. One of our best color-sergeants, McIvor, a Stornoway man, was badly hit in the right shoulder; he has been recommended in despatches for gallantry.

I was lucky in being in the leading company into the zareba. I fancy young O——, my subaltern, was actually in before me, as in pulling away the zareba I got caught and my knees badly scratched and cut. Till they got into the zareba the bearing of the men was beyond all praise, they got rather out of hand naturally. It was a great pleasure to see these young soldiers, whom we brought from Aldershot last year, marching along steadily by the right, keeping their dressing without any ducking of heads or crouching down.

After it was all over we were withdrawn from the zareba, as it was so full of dead, half on fire, and with ammunition constantly exploding. The Sirdar came round and thanked each regiment personally. Then came the sad task of burying the dead. We had to bivouac out in the desert till 5 p.m. No joke, absolutely no shade. We marched back to our camp at 5 o'clock, but did not reach it till midnight, having had no sleep for thirty-six hours. All ranks were practically exhausted. If it was bad for us it was a thousand times worse for the wounded, who suffered much.

We are now (13th April) back on the Nile, seven miles south of Berber; I am sleeping on the ground with my haversack for a pillow, and one blanket. It is by no means warm at night, but we hope to recover our kits to-day. Over three weeks with one flannel shirt and one pair of socks, is enough for me.

The day before the fight we had only four or five sick, now we have fifty or sixty, the inevitable reaction has set in. We are a dirty looking crowd, and it would astonish you to see us walk down Strada Reale. My khaki coat has three large holes in it, my kit is badly torn in two places and I have not shaved for three weeks. I am a sorry sight. I have seen Mahmoud, he is a very dark native, with a smallish black beard, about twenty-eight years old, cheeky as can be, clothed in a Dervish gebba and patched garment. He is without doubt the second most important man in the Soudan, and the Sirdar means to parade him through Berber to-day—Broad Arrow.

OPERATIONS ON 'CHANGE.

An Unsettled Market in New York in Which Reactionary Movement Effected General Declines.

New York, June 7.—The stock market showed the same conflicting tendencies today as for several days past, but the reactionary element gained the upper hand during the afternoon and effected sharp declines all through the list, disloding quite a large amount of stock by wiping out the margin on which it was held. There was a significant period of dullness succeeding this lively selling and then began a quiet and steady absorption of stocks, offerings being taken at the ruling prices with an entire absence of any effort to mark up quotations. It was sufficiently evident that the purpose of the reaction was to secure stock at the lower level. There was quite a lively commission house demand at the opening, which lifted prices of many stocks a fraction. The demoralization of wheat prices may have caused the reaction. Although money continues abundant and cheap, it is inevitable that the approaching government bond issue should absorb money and harden rates, temporarily at least.

The Evening Post's financial cable from London says: "Speculative stocks were easier in view of the settlement to begin to-morrow. Foreign stocks were weak, notably Chilians, on the reported issue of £460,000 in treasury bills. Americans were bought here, but not from influential quarters. Milwaukee and St. Paul and high price stocks were top-heavy, the demand being now chiefly for lower priced stock. Prices closed dull. The settlement tomorrow will be favored by cheap money. Silver was flat on a cessation of the Spanish orders. The increased imports and decreased exports for May are mainly due to the receipt of more food stuffs from the United States and the lessened purchases of goods by the country. The Paris bourse was steady and the Berlin market firm."

Closing prices: American Cot. Oil, 21¾; Am. Tob., 109¾; Am. Sugar, 133¾; Am. Spirits, 12⅝; do pfd., 35; Atchison, 15½; do pfd., 33½; B. & O., 19⅛; Bay State Gas, 3½; Can. Sou., 53¼; C. & O., 25⅞; Chgo. Gas, 102⅝; C. & N. W., 128½, C. R. I. & P., 106½; C. M. & St. P., 109⅝; Con. Gas N. Y., 197½; C. C. C. & St. L., 39½; D. & R. pfd., 59⅛; Gen. Elec., 38½; Laclede Gas, 5⅛; L. E. & W., 15⅝; Man. Elev., 104⅝; M. P., 36⅛; Nat. Lead, 35¾; Nor. Am., 6¼; N. P. con new, 33¼; do pfd., 63¾; N. Y. C. & H., 116¾; N. Y. L. E. & W. pfd., 37⅝; N. Y. O. & W., 15⅝; Omaha Com., 77; Pac. Mail, 29¾; P. & R. all pfd., 20⅛; southern Ry., 9⅝; do pfd., 32½; Tenn. Coal & Iron, 25¾; Tex. Pac., 12¾; U. S. Leather, 7⅞; do pfd., 65¾; Wabash, pfd., 20¼; W. U., 92; W. & L. E., 2; Met., 162; Brooklyn Rapid Transit, 44⅝.

Commercial Cable in Montreal, 180; C. P. R. in London, 88¼.

Money on call steady at 1¼ to 1½ per cent.; last loan 1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3 to 4 per cent. Sterling exchange steady at $4.86¼ to $4.86½ for demand and $4.84½ to $4.84¾ for sixty days. Posted rates, $4.85 and $4.87. Commercial bills, $4.83½ to $4.83¾.

Silver certificates, 57¼ to 59c. Bar silver, 58¼c. Mexican dollars, 49½c.

Chicago, June 7.—Wheat closed: June, $1.05; July, 86½c; Sept., 75⅝@75½c; Dec., 74½c. Oats—July, 23c; Sept., 20⅝c. Pork—July, $10.20; Sept., $10.37½. Lard—July, $5.90; Sept., $6.00. Ribs—July, $5.62½; Sept., 57.

Copper quiet; lead quiet; domestic brokers, $3.60; exchange, $3.75 to $3.80. Tin firm; straight, $14.95; plates, market steady. Spelter firm; domestic, $4.30 to $4.40.

Wheat closed: July, 95¼c; Sept., 80½c; Dec., 79½c.

Chicago, June 6.—Wheat closed: June, $1.08; July, 88c; Sept., 78c; Dec., 74⅝c. Corn—June, 31c; July, 31¾; Sept., 32⅝. Oats—July, 23⅝; Sept., 20⅝c. 20c, 21c, 21½c. Mess pork—July, $10.35.

New York, June 6.—At a meeting of the directors of the Commercial Cable Company held here to-day, the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ was declared, payable July 1st. Transfer books close June 20 and reopen July 2.

SIR HIBBERT'S VIEWS.

He Tells Why People in the East Are Turning Against the Government.

Winnipeg, June 7—(Special).—Sir Hibbert Tupper reached here last night en route from Ottawa to the Pacific Coast and has been interviewed at length by the city papers. To a Tribune reporter he said: "Looking at the prospects of the Conservative party he thought they were very bright. The people in the East are turning against the government. Take last session, for example. Here was a session of four months, after the government had been in power and had everything at its disposal with time to get matters ready, and yet it was admitted to be the most barren session ever held. Outside of settling Manitoba's claims, which could hardly be put as a matter of policy, what had the government done for the people of Canada? As to policy, it was difficult to tell what the policy of the government was. Take their trade measures. They no sooner get their preferential trade with Great Britain than they rush off to Washington to give them special privileges. The Conservative party had had its differences with the result that everybody knew, and now it was thoroughly united again and ready for the next election when it came on."

Sir Hibbert and Lady Tupper left for the West on Wednesday evening.

Godfrey's band met with an enthusiastic reception at their first concert given here to-night. They stay in Winnipeg three days.

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For Infants and Children.

The facsimile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Stylish Hats, choice patterns in Shirts and Neckwear, at W. & J. Wilson's.

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Funeral Director and Embalmer

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The Largest and best appointed Undertaking Establishment in the Province.

AN EMINENT AMERICAN

Prof. Wm. P. Stewart's Views on the All-Absorbing Issues of the Day.

The American-Hispano War and Its Probable Results—Commercial Possibilities.

Among yesterday's morning arrivals from up the Sound, was Prof. Wm. P. Stewart, of New York, a member of the head staff of The Mutual Life Insurance Company, of that city, of which Mr. Richard A. McCurdy is the notable president. Prof. Stewart is recognized as an eminent authority in the domain of vital statistics and their sanitary suggestions. Besides being one of the few professional insurance actuaries of America, the professor holds the unique position of being the instructor of agents for the largest life insurance company in the world, to have travelled over more of the world's surface than any other of his professional brethren, and to have contributed more of original thought to the plans and literature of life insurance than any other exponent of its principles.

The professor is an easy and fluent speaker; he is an ardent American of advanced views, and a warm-hearted admirer of Canadians. Aside from what may prove its financial significance, the professor is sure to make his present visit to Victoria an occasion of pleasant memory with those who shall form his acquaintance. In one of his more lengthy journeys around the world, the professor travelled over much of Australia, and made himself such a host of friends in that country that he was given a public function, on his departure from the port of Sydney, as emphasized in its way as that accorded the late Gen. U. S. Grant.

The professor is much interested in school work, aside from his profession, and is very felicitous in his addresses as school visitor. When recently in England he was pressed into service by the president of the Old Exeter Training College for teachers, for the British Empire, delivering, by request, a very interesting essay on life insurance to the assembled faculty and scholars.

The professor visited Victoria some eight or nine years ago, and comes now as the manifestation of a new Eastern interest in the West, to see what Victoria has done with her talents during this period. His stay will be short, as he is a busy man, and qualified to form quick judgments. As he speaks always with the impartial and unbiased views of the scientist and teacher, he is generally interviewed by the press, and a representative of the Colonist was determined that Victoria should prove no exception to the general rule. The professor was found at the Driard hotel, and in response to inquiries on the general heads, expressed himself as follows:

"In my judgment, the war now pending between Spain and the United States is to prove one of the greatest potentialities for the progress of the world, it has ever experienced. In years to come the impartial historian of his country, will say of this war, that it created a new era for civilization, and gave to 'humanity' a new significance. As strange and paradoxical as the statement may appear, Spain, itself, will be the ultimate gainer, though it can hope for nothing but defeat now. As it was with the South of my own country, in the overthrow of slavery, so will it be with Spain—the birth of a new spirit that will achieve for it a larger recompense, in fairer channels.

"In this struggle a new world's power is born. The late civil war made us a Union—for the first time admitted—one and indissolvable, and the present war has already, and for the first time crystallized us into a nation—definite in character, energy and purpose. The issue of the civil war is the issue now, as it has been the issue in the past of all our struggles, and, as I firmly believe it will be, the issue of every struggle to come—an appeal to humanity, and a response as of humanity. Hence, I say, this is the world's fight, and that it will one day be regarded by all nations as a world's victory.

"Yes, I think the United States will retain the mastery of Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands until they grow stable governments of their own. To this the conqueror will be committed by every instinct of humanity and duty. In fact the present exigencies of international relations would seem to make this action on the part of the United States imperative.

"The world has turned from East to West. It has turned up the Pacific as its new bosom, and it is upon this that its new progeny of progress is to be nursed into being. Into this new domain there is but the one apparent highway, and that is along the parallels that range from San Francisco to Victoria, with nature favoring the northern extreme. It is difficult to see wherein all the cities of the Sound are not to be partners and participants, irrespective of their dividing lines of government. The community of interest will soon be too apparent to admit of petty cross purposes. There will be rivalries, of course, and these are to be welcomed as the inspiration that will rouse always the higher activities into being; but there can be no substantial success for the one city, that shall not benefit the others.

"This war has directed not only the eyes of Eastern capitalists to this part of the country, but those of the generally adventurous capital of Europe as well. As the general press of the world repeated from city to hamlet the wonderful stories of the gold found in the Klondike, and poured in upon you a vast tide of ambitious life, so have the notes and revelations of this war gone from city to town, sowing its like germinating hints of the new world that is now for enterprise to seek and win.

"Yes, the management of the Mutual Life has made an important investment in Seattle. Perhaps of all indications of the new era, this might be fairly taken as the most significant. In the financial circles of the United States, the conservatism of the Mutual Life is known to be proverbial. To give itself a grand office building in Seattle is not only to point to where trade is about to found a new empire, but is to stamp the like estimate of value on all the commercial property of the cities of Puget Sound—it is prophetic of the future.

The Professor is accompanied by Mr. Rich, H. Collier, a special representative of the head office of the Mutual, who will remain in the city some days.

What Dr. A. E. Salter Says.

Buffalo, N.Y.—Gents:—From my personal knowledge, gained in observing the effect of your Shiloh's Cure in cases of advanced Consumption, I am prepared to say it is the most remarkable Remedy that has ever been brought to my attention. It has certainly saved many from Consumption. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

BRITAIN'S ARM.

An Interesting Historical Incident Recalled—Who Would Not Die for Such a Country?

Boston, May 29.—One of the bitterest Anglophobes and most frequent tail-twisters of the United States' senate is Senator Frye, of Maine. Some time ago—about the time of the Venezuelan trouble—this fire-eater was particularly vigorous in his favorite occupation. He was perfectly volcanic in his eruptions of patriotism and appeals to the national spirit of his beloved land. In the course of his fervid outbursts he paid this tribute to Great Britain:

"This little incident with which you are familiar is a marvelous illustration of the protection which Great Britain gives to her subjects. The King of Abyssinia took a British subject named Campbell about 20 years ago and carried him up to the fortress of Magdala upon the heights of a rocky mountain and put him into a dungeon. It took six months for Great Britain to find this out. Then Great Britain demanded his immediate release. King Theodore refused his release. In less than ten days after his refusal was received 10,000 English soldiers, including 5,000 Sepoys were on board ships of war and were sailing down the coasts. They disembarked, marched across the terrible country a distance of 700 miles under a burning sun, up to the mountains, up to very heights, in front of the frowning dungeon, then gave battle, battered down the iron gates in the stone wall, reached down into the dungeon, and lifted out of it that one British subject—King Theodore killing himself with his own pistol. Then they carried him down the mountains, across the land, put him on board ship and sped him to his own home in safety. That cost Great Britain $25,000,000 and made General Napier Lord Napier of Magdala. That was a great thing for a great country to do—a country that has an eye that can see across the ocean, all across the land, away up to the mountain heights and away down in the darksome dungeon, one subject out of her 38,000,000 of people, and then has an arm strong enough and long enough to stretch across the same ocean, across the same lands, across the same mountain heights, down to the same dungeon and then lift him out and carry him home to his own country and friends. In God's name who would not die for a country that would do that?"

THE ISKOOT WRECKED.

A Short Career for a Splendid River Steamer—Cannery Product From the North.

Lying high and dry on a rock in West Inlet, on what is known on the Admiralty's chart as Kum-en-lon, the handsome stern wheel steamer Iskoot, belonging to the Klondike Mining, Trading and Transport Corporation and which only a week or so ago went out on her maiden trip, is a total wreck. Particulars of the disaster were received through the arrival of a number of northern steamers yesterday, but full details of the mishap have not yet come to hand.

The Iskoot left Victoria for the Stikine a week ago last Saturday with Capt. J. A. McClemman and Pilot A. O'Brien, who a few weeks ago successfully piloted north a Hudson Bay Company's steamer. It is stated that when opposite West Inlet the latter mistook the channel, which leads into that water for the mouth of the Skeena. The inlet not being surveyed, the accident happened and the vessel, steamboat men say, lies with her back broken, beyond rescue. The Skeena, or Gibson Island at the mouth of the river, lies six miles distant and had the Iskoot continued her original course the accident might not have happened. The steamer was built at Vancouver by the British Columbia Iron Works and was one of the finest equipped vessels on the Pacific coast, having capacity for 125 tons of freight and 200 passengers. Just before leaving for the north $20,000 insurance was issued on her by Messrs. F. C. Davidge & Co. The owning company naturally regret meeting with the misfortune, which comes at an important time, but despite the fact will carry out their good intentions.

MARINE NOTES.

The little cannery tender Ethel M., which since her arrival in port last fall has been laying at moorings near Turpels ways, cleared for New Whatcom yesterday to engage in the fishing industry off Point Roberts.

The British ship City of Delhi has about completed her salmon cargo on the Fraser and is expected to sail for Liverpool direct on Thursday. Her cargo is made up entirely of last year's pack.

The steamer Clayoquot left for Seattle yesterday with 55 tons of general merchandise for the merchants of that town. Thos. Earle & Co. were the shippers.

The British tramp steamer Fitzclarence, a large vessel of 4,000 tonsh left Nagasaki three weeks ago for Puget Sound to load rails for Japan. In addition to rails she will take on considerable material for the building of bridges in connection with the new Japanese railway.

The steamer Portland, from San Francisco to St. Michael's is at the outer wharf taking on 1,000 tons of general merchandise, consisting chiefly of groceries, intended for the Alaska Commercial Company and the Northwest Mounted Police.

ENTERED.

Str. Yosemite from Vancouver.
Str. City of Kingston from Port Townsend.
Str. North Pacific from Port Townsend.
Str. Islander from Wrangel.
Str. Barbara Boscowitz from Vancouver.
Str. Princess Louise from Wrangel.
Str. R. P. Rithet from New Westminster.
Str. Evangel from Port Angeles.
Str. Portland from Seattle.

CLEARED.

Str. Yosemite for Vancouver.
Str. City of Kingston for Port Townsend.
Str. North Pacific for Port Townsend.
Str. R. P. Rithet for New Westminster.
Str. Evangel for Port Angeles.
Str. Clayoquot for Seattle.
Str. Ethel M for New Whatcom.

The owners of the river steamer Casca are congratulating themselves upon the fact that she made the second trip to Wrangel. She was in charge of Capt. Morrison, who found plenty of fresh water all the way. She arrived in splendid shape and was when last heard from awaiting the Islander before going up the Stikine.

PASSENGERS.

City of Kingston—C B Allen and Wife, R H Collyer, Prof Stuart, D Anthony, H L Billings, Jas McKay and daughter, F W Mitchell, W F Porter and wife, T P Loftus, Geo Hughes, J Sabiston, wife and dahughter, A Hartoh and wife, H E Thompson, A J Whaley, Miss McGibben and sister, M W Hanley, B W Turner, H B Wershaw and wife, F W Smith, Miss Cunningham, P Mooney, R Robertson, H St Maur, R B Mantell, Miss Clifton, Miss Russell, H Hall, A Tavernier, Richard Hall, J G Cox, J E Macrae and wife, Miss Knott, Miss Desmond, R Bray, E Burnett, M Neso, J Balinger, C J Laughlin, G T Nun, S Spotts, J D Simonds, G Hutchinson, J Campbell, A Long, A Murato, P Dorego, G E Clark, G B Inlander, H Bary, Miss Mason, Miss Newman, Chas Thompson.

Islander from Alaska—C H Grey, M Piper, H Freeman, W Forrest, Miss M Moore, G Gordon, J Richley, Jno Cook, W Wraight, Moulle, F Wostell, H Bindon, Mrs Heathorn and child, E Johnston, M M Dunnich, Mrs Barger, J Ligton, J Arndern, S Vashon, J Smith, Miss M Kennedy, F O Johnston, J Murphy, R Richelle, C A McArell, R Martin, J MacLaughlin, S Stein, Mrs. Stone, W Judge, H J Baker, Mrs C S Hannum, Miss E Hannum, Miss E Bigham, Jas O'Connell, J MacKay, P S Watson, W Frost, F Kerr, J E Fregurette, J Blaid, J H Goudie, J McLellan, J Gault, D J Cochrane, E D Morrow, C E LittleJohn, T W Fowler, E C Johnston, E Beyer, C E Springer, S V Gray, E S Arskill, Geo Taylor, A Dahman, E C Thompson, F B Schenick, J Jozek, Bert Mason, F Ridmal, C McGregor, Geo Dannyart, R Tiedarkser, J L Segnerth, U C Baker, Geo H Wallace, Geo Heller, John McGinty, F J Robertson, A Johnson, E F Robb, E Herald, H M Chase, John Logan, S J Dillabough, W G Anthony, Mrs. W P Buckley, W P Buckley, D Campbell.

CONSIGNEES.

City of Kingston from the Sound—H J Brady, J C Richards, B C Market, L Goodacre, P McQuade, N & R, Mrs K Loyell, Thos Sinclair, Henderson, H B Co, Wm Bownass, Geo Everton, A & W Wilson, Henderson Bros, M W Waitt & Co., A C Weeks, Ideal Prov. Store, Sinclair & Co, Braden Bros, N & R, S J Pitts, Chas Hark, M W Week, R Burney, G E Munroe, F R Stewart.

MAY STOP SEALING.

Return From Ottawa of Captain Cox and Mr. Hall, Who Conferred With Sir Louis Davie.

Possibility of Pelagic Sealing Being Prohibited and the Sealers Compensated.

Victoria's sealing industry will be a thing of the past after the coming season, if the proceedings now pending between the Canadian and United States governments conclude as many now expect they will. But the owners of the schooners are not downcast for they have the assurance of Sir Louis Davies, the minister of marine, and his colleagues at Ottawa, that their interests of the sealers would be safeguarded.

Such is the report brought from Ottawa by Capt. J. G. Cox and Mr. Richard Hall, who went East some weeks ago to confer with the minister of marine and lay before him the case of the sealers. He accorded them two interviews and the whole subject was discussed at great length, the minister assuring them that no matter what the result of the proceedings was, the interest of the sealers woul dbe safeguarded.

"And we feel confident that they will," said Mr. Hall to a Colonist representative yesterday. "There is no doubt that pelagic sealing will be stopped after this season," he said, "and the Alaska Commercial Company will be given a monopoly of the business. The sealers, however, will be liberally compensated. It was shown to the Ottawa authorities that the sealing industry was different to most of the other industries of the Dominion in that it had not been fostered in any way. In considering the amount of the compensation therefore not only the value of the schooners and outfits would have to be paid, but the sealers must receive some return for the loss of their business. There are 55 schooners at present engaged in sealing, and I should say that the total amount to fairly compensate the owners would be $600,000."

Asked as to which government would be called upon to pay this, Mr. Hall said it was a question that would depend entirely on the settlement of all the issues pending between the two governments and which are to be considered at the Montreal convention."

Capt. Cox was not so firmly of opinion that pelagic sealing would be stopped, in fact he said the minister hardly gave him sufficient information on which to base an opinion. At the request of the minister, Capt. Cox accompanied him to Washington, but the conference there was held in private, and Sir Louis Davies told him very little of what had transpired. With other subjects the sealing question will be thoroughly gone into at the general conference and the United States representatives will undoubtedly use their best endeavors to have pelagic sealing stopped. Personally he would not object to this if his firm received what they considered they were entitled to as compensation.

SPANISH WAR TALK.

Let the Norteamericanos Look Out—Spain Palpitates with Patriotic Fire.

(From La Illustracion, Madrid).

Everything goes to prove that the whole affair of the Maine is an odious and vile pretext got up to injure, us which marks the turpitude and villainy of Yankee aggression. To say that they call heroic the conduct of the captain of that ship, when nobody is ignorant of what he really is, is enough to stamp the policy of those people as the dearious ravings of cupidity and bloodthirstiness.

It is difficult for us to believe in the existence of a whole people cheated by empty wind-bags. Without doubt, the Yankee brain is isolated by something impenetrable to reason, truth or justice, and can be permeated only by the fluid of calumny. Thus only can we understand the violence of their orators against Spain; the gross insults to our uniform and flag; the attacks on our supreme authority, which have found imitators in one Spanish colony, but have been repressed and remedied there; the treacherous assassination in Chicago of a poor super who appeared disguised as a Spanish soldier; and all the innumerable delusions of the crowds.

Even thus we explain the appointment of Consul-General Lee, who sneakingly fomented the insurrection, while he collected the plans of our forts and studied future strategical combinations, trading, so they say, with the succors advanced for the reconcentrados, and exclaiming "at last!" when the foundation was blown from under the deck of the Maine. All this is so ignoble and so coarse that one feels a sort of moral asphyxiation even in thinking about it, and to write about it one ought to dip the pen not in ink, but in mud. It wanted only that those should invoke humanity who are provoking war; it wanted only that they should cast themselves away for the "freedom" of a people whom they have insulted in their own colored soldiers on account of their race, though this race is more pure and noble than that of some of the politicians who infest Washington, and who are perhaps descended from convicts flying from European prisons, half-breeds of crime, which is the real corruptor of the blood! In Spain we do not speak of whites and colored people—all are fellow-creatures; while the Yankees insult those who decided the war of secession when the whites, feeble and weary of fighting, abandoned their guns and turned to negotiating. We personally have never done anything to urge on the war, but involuntarily there leap to our lips the magnificent verses of Garcia Gutierrez, in "Catalan Vengeance:"

"It is not ignominy to yield when the strength of poor humanity is exhausted. But to succumb without being crushed, and to kiss the whip that lashes us—never! That exceeds our endurance."

Consul Lee fraternizing with Evangelina Cisneros—what does that mean? Simply the confirmation of the reason for which we a long time since petitioned to be relieved from this conspirator who made himself solid by his intrigues with the country which he represents.

We do not calumniate that deluded norteamericano people in believing that it is not composed of gentlefolk; but the lees have risen to its head—while to the end and from the beginning lee means dregs, and when one agitates a people as when one agitates a liquor cask, the dregs or lees float up and contaminate all the wine.

The chivalrous conduct of the Spanish people, what does that signify? That when a nation has fough for eleven centuries for its ideals as Spain has, there is not a Spaniard, though he may have been raised by the vicissitudes of our times from the obscure place of a lee, who does not feel in his veins the chivalry of his race of soldiers. We personally are not patriotic; we have the custom of criticizing our own people; but we can make that assertion with truth and without boasting. The United States has refused to acknowledge this legitimate pride, but let it depend upon this, and let Europe depend upon it, that to make war requires money, money and money, while making war when there is no money, is for the purpose of acquiring it. The Spaniards have begun their reconquest and they will not halt, or even hesitate, for all the world. Witness the troops of Snayers, who, covered with rags, conquered at Breda. The soldiers of Napoleon entered Italy barefoot, and in the middle of the year of famine our forefathers dashed themselves against the troops of that great captain.

And let there not be too much confidence in the prudence of governments; these should be prudent, but the people never are. And so great may be the irritation produced by unmerited outrage and monumental injustice that the cry of exasperation may shake the world and involve everything in a whirlwind of catastrophes.

The chambers of Washington understand one another thoroughly, and they have approved the most insolent resolution which was ever directed at a civilized nation, declaring the Cuban people free, demanding of the Spanish government that it renounce immediately its authority and withdraw all its land and naval forces from Cuba and its waters, authorizing the president to dispose of the forces of the republic, and declaring its intention to exercise sovereignty simply for the pacification of Cuba.

The first official response of Spain is Senor Sagasta's sober, virile and patriotic speech in the preliminary meeting of the deputies to the cortes, who have begun their tasks at such a critical moment. The address to the throne, sensible, measured and decided in the defense of the honor and the possessions of Spain, forms a great contrast to the ill-breeding of McKinley's message. The vivas and applause in the senate chamber, the waving of handkerchiefs and flags, greeted this expression of the feeling of the nation. Every heart palpitated with patriotic fire.

SALISBURY'S "ENFANT TERRIBLE."

(London News.)

The true inwardness of Mr. Chamberlain's speech continues to be much debated. One theory of it is that the speech was intended in some way or other to force Lord Salisbury's hands. It is curious that among those who have been brought into closest political contact with Mr. Chamberlain this is the theory that finds most favor. But there is another theory which is tenable. It is that Mr. Chamberlain supposed he was strengthening Lord Salisbury's hands, and merely stumbled into his indiscretions. Lord Salisbury's own speech in the House of Lords yesterday does not quite settle the question. He more or less snubbed Mr. Chamberlain, it is true. He admitted that whereas he had spoken of China as still standing "upright," Mr. Chamberlain had spoken of her as "prostrate" and these two metaphors, he added, felicitously, are certainly "not on all fours." Lord Salisbury also dissociated himself from Mr. Chamberlain's criticism of Lord Rosebery's far eastern policy. The Liberal government were quite right, Lord Salisbury said, in refusing to join the other powers in bullying Japan—though an attempt should have been made, he suggested, to obtain as part of the other powers not to seize for themselves the territory which they required Japan to restore to China. Finally, with regard to Mr. Chamberlain's polite reference to the Czar as "the devil" and to his talk about exclusive alliances, Lord Salisbury declared, on the other hand, that "we shall cultivate to the utmost of our ability the friendship of all powers with whom we may come into contact." All this, it must be admitted, amounts to something very much like throwing Mr. Chamberlain over. Mr. Balfour, in the House of Commons, in reply to a question on the subject, did not take the opportunity of identifying himself with his colleague's utterances. He simply replied that he proposed to say nothing about them. It is curious, to say the least of it, that a declaration of foreign policy made by one cabinet minister should be criticised by another and ignored by a third. The question, however, remains whether Mr. Chamberlain's indiscretions were calculated or not. Was he intriguing against his colleagues; or is he merely the "enfant terrible?"

There is a good deal to be said, we think, in favor of this latter theory. To begin with, the speech has one obvious note of the enfant terrible—a desire, namely, to be taken notice of. Mr. Chamberlain has been a little "out of the bill" lately. His Birmingham speech, with its parade of new methods and its straining after strong points at all costs, has put that right, and he has now figured for some days as the enfant terrible in all the political journals of Europe. But, again, it is, after all, not so much the thing said as the manner of saying it which is wrong in Mr. Chamberlain's speech. Its two leading ideas probably reflect accurately enough Lord Salisbury's views, and with some reservations Liberals would also endorse them. We are all in favor of cultivating the closest and friendliest relations with the United States, and, though we are not convinced of the desirability of general European alliances, we are disposed to agree with Mr. Chamberlain that the talk of his colleague, Mr. Goschen, about "splendid isolation" is not very wise. What is deplorable in Mr. Chamberlain's speech is that its language was precisely calculated to defeat both the objects he seemed to have in view.

He apparently desires to cultivate an alliance or good understanding with Germany. It seems clear from recent utterances of Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour that this is the policy of the cabinet. But how does Mr. Chamberlain set about promoting it? First, by raising the price, as it were, against his country, by representing her as sorely in need of a little assistance; and secondly by proclaiming as the object of the alliance hostility to Russia, and thereby making the more difficult any disposition on the part of Germany to be friendly to this country. A similar obtuseness appeared in Mr. Chamberlain's references to the United States. The growth of a feeling of solidarity between all branches of the Anglo-Saxon race devoutly to be wished. But how does Mr. Chamberlain set about recommending it to the United States?

First, by regarding it not as a peaceful development, but as a militant alliance; and, secondly, by inviting the United States to espouse our quarrels with Russia, and by implication with France—the very two countries with whom the United States has traditional ties of friendship. Could anything more awkward and less intelligent be conceived? As for the language which Mr. Chamberlain thought well to use of Russia, it was rebuked in advance by Lord Salisbury, when the prime minister explained the diplomatic absurdity of calling names. But tact, taste, discretion—what base these to do with the enfant terrible?

The steamer Miowera, the next Canadian-Australian liner due from the south, left Sydney, N. S. W., on May 23, and will arrive here on or about June 18.

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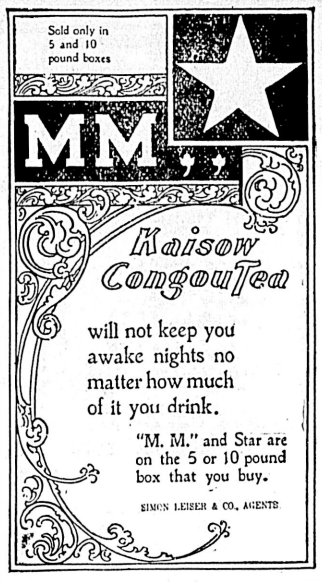
BIRTH.

MARR—In this city at 67 Superior street, on the 5th instant, the wife of H. C. Marr of a son.

DEATH.

KINNIARD—At 22 Caledonia avenue on the 6th instant, after a long and lingering illness, Mary Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Walter D. Kinnaird, in the 20th year of her age.

Funeral from residence on Wednesday, the 8th instant, at 2:30 p. m. All friends invited.



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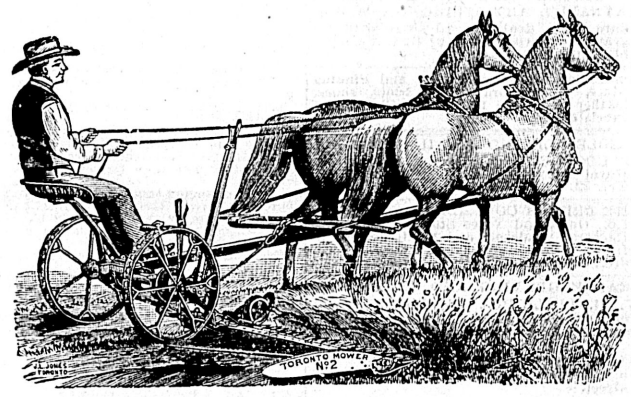

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